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Spring Annual 1947

FARMERS SUPPLY COMPANY



Old English Lawn Seed

This formula has been especially prepared to thrive on a wide variety of soils, even during adverse weather. Each pound contains about $2\frac{1}{2}$ million seeds of varieties adapted to producing good turf. Old English lawns will withstand drought and rough use, and if they are properly cared for will last for many years. This is a blend containing Extra Fancy Blue Grass, Bent Grass, Chewing's Fescue, Red-Top and genuine White Clover. Sow at the rate of 2 pounds per 400 square feet (40 x 10 feet).

2 lbs. \$1.48; 5 lbs. \$3.60; 10 lbs. \$6.95; 50 lbs. \$32.50

Imperial Lawn Seed

A combination of the finest turf grasses available. Contains only Certified Astoria Bent, Kentucky Blue Grass, Chewings' Fescue, and Red-Top. All seeds are of the highest germination, purity, and quality, and will produce a thick, even, velvety turf. This is a permanent turf mixture giving results that are unsurpassed. Plant it where you want the most velvety of lawns and you will not be disappointed. 5 lbs. \$6.75; 25 lbs. \$32.50.

Old English Shady Lawn Seed

An entirely different formula is needed to make luxuriant grass under shaded conditions. Only those varieties that have proved to be tolerant of shade are refined and blended, making it possible to grow a good lawn between buildings and under trees. Mix Old English Shady with regular Old English to sow a lawn area that is only partially shaded. 2 lbs. \$1.60; 5 lbs. \$3.95; 10 lbs. \$7.70.

Lancaster's Big Seed Store

HERE in the downtown section of Lancaster our seed and horticultural supply store has made a reputation for itself. Ever since we have been in business our policy has been high quality, fair prices and good service, and we are certain that it is this policy that is responsible for the growth of our business.

We have a full line of farm and grass seeds, of vegetable and annual flower seeds, plus insecticides, plant-foods, and all the other sundries necessary to a home garden or farm, as well as such specialties as baby chicks and ducklings. In fact, we have such a variety of goods that more and more town and farm families are counting on us to supply them with many home necessities. We have many, many things not listed in this catalog, so do not hesitate to ask us for whatever you need. We are always happy to help you make your selections, or we will leave you to choose for yourself, as you prefer. At any rate, we want you to feel welcome to come in and look around whenever you are in our vicinity.

Please read our Terms of Business listed on page 2. These we print, not to be dictatorial, but simply to speed up our service and make it more nearly perfect. One thing we would emphasize: Order early. If you do not wish us to make shipment at once when we receive your order, tell us when you would like it and we will hold it until then. But if you order early, you are more likely to get the varieties you want without substitution and you give us a chance to assemble your wants before the rush season of early spring. As this catalog goes to press, it is hard to foresee what the transportation situation will be in the spring, and that is all the more reason for ordering early.

Let us know how we can be of service to you. We value every one of our customers, and it is our desire to please you all.

A. Lloyd Groff
John E. McGinnis

Trading as

FARMERS SUPPLY CO., 137--139 E. King St., LANCASTER, PENNA.

COMET LAWN

Comet Lawn Seed is a remarkably low-priced mixture recommended where quick growth is desired. It is a good all-round, general-purpose lawn mixture for large areas such as parks, athletic fields, etc. Sow at the rate of 2 pounds per 300 square feet (30 x 10 feet). 2 lbs. 64c.; 10 lbs. \$2.80.

TOWN-COUNTRY

This mixture enjoys an immense popularity. It contains only re-cleaned grasses of high germination blended to produce a lawn pleasing in both color and texture. It will make a good sturdy turf that will withstand hard usage and remain green during the heat of summer. Sow at the rate of 2 pounds per 300 square feet (30 x 10 feet). 2 lbs. 82c.; 5 lbs. \$1.95.

SPLENDORLAWN SHADY

An inexpensive shady lawn mixture. If possible, it should be planted very early in the spring or late in the autumn for best results. Sow at the rate of 1 pound per 150 square feet (10 x 15 feet). 2 lbs. \$1.08; 5 lbs. \$2.65, not postpaid.

PERMANENT PASTURE

A good mixture for a permanent pasture must be built on a formula giving careful regard to the peculiar conditions pertaining to a pasture. This requires a sod which will withstand the heavy wear and tear of grazing and will insure hardy growth. This mixture is also recommended for planting in orchards, vacant lots, and playgrounds. Sow at the rate of 25 pounds per acre from April to June or August to October. Lb. 40c.; 25 lbs. \$9.50.

GRASSES

KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS

(*Poa pratensis*)

This is undoubtedly the best of lawn grasses for neutral soils. Its splendid root system forms a tough sod that will stand hot, cold or dry weather. Although Blue Grass requires about two years to get well established, it is well worth waiting for. Can be sown in a mixture of other grasses. Sow in fall or spring at the rate of 5 pounds per 1000 square feet. Lb. \$1.50; 25 lbs. \$37.00, not postpaid.

WHITE DUTCH CLOVER

(*Trifolium repens*)

Some White Clover is usually included in lawn grass mixtures, as it makes an excellent turf that stands constant tramping. It is of dwarf habit, spreads rapidly and is very hardy. 3½ ozs. sows 18 by 20 feet, 44c.; 7½ ozs. sows 25 by 30 feet, 79c.; 15½ ozs. sows 31 by 50 feet, \$1.40, postpaid.

RED-TOP

(*Agrostis vulgaris*)

A valuable, permanent, narrow-blade grass especially adapted to our climate. Red-Top, along with Kentucky Blue Grass, is the basic ingredient of all good lawn seed mixtures. It makes a quick growth and for this reason serves as a protection to the slow-starting Blue Grass or other fancy grasses which may be in a lawn mixture. For satisfactory results, up to 20 per cent of a lawn formula may be composed of Red-Top. Lb. 35c.; 25 lbs. \$7.25, not postpaid.

VIGORO

Complete balanced fertilizer for lawns. See page 3.



Why You Should Continue Gardening

Most people who had a garden during the war would say that it is just as necessary to the complete home picture as a kitchen table or a pair of comfortable slippers. For it is a spot for relaxation, for "getting away from it all," as well as a means of extending the family food dollars. The high cost of living has made us all more conscious of the money value of a garden, even though we may have started the venture more in the spirit of patriotism. And very often even top market prices do not ensure the full quota of freshness and vitamins which home food growers expect from their own products.

A garden, like music, is something every child should have some knowledge of. Not all your small fry will love to weed the vegetable patch; not all will be even mildly interested in the growing things. But they should learn that a garden is a fine background for gracious living, and you are the one who can demonstrate that.

So by all means continue your gardening. It is a very real part of your home.

HOW AND WHEN TO PLANT A HOME-GARDEN

VEGETABLE	Average Number of Seeds per Ounce	Amount Required for 100 Feet of Drill	Amount of Seed Required Per Acre	Depth of Planting	Put Rows Apart	Set Plants Apart in Row	Months to Plant	Crop Matures in About
BEANS, Dwarf	100	1 lb.	60 lbs.	1 in.	3 ft.	6 in.	2-9	2 to 3 mos.
Beans, Pole	100	1/2 lb.	30 lbs.	1 in.	3 ft.	1 1/2 ft.	3-8	2 to 3 mos.
Beet, Garden	1,750	1 oz.	6 lbs.	1 in.	2 ft.	6 in.	1-4, 9-10	2 mos.
Beet, Mangel	1,200	1 oz.	5 lbs.	1 in.	3 ft.	1 ft.	9-10	4 to 6 mos.
Brussels Sprouts	6,500	1/4 oz.	4 ozs.	1 1/2 in.	2 1/2 ft.	1 1/2 ft.	10-5	2 to 2 1/2 mos.
CABBAGE	5,000	1/4 oz.	4 ozs.	1 1/2 in.	2 1/2 ft.	2 ft.	1-4, 8-11	2 to 2 1/2 mos.
Carrot	14,000	1/2 oz.	2 lbs.	1 in.	2 ft.	6 in.	1-4, 9-10	2 to 3 mos.
Cauliflower	14,000	1/4 oz.	4 ozs.	1 1/2 in.	3 ft.	2 1/2 ft.	5-7	3 to 4 mos.
Celery	100,000	1/4 oz.	4 ozs.	1 1/2 in.	3 ft.	6 in.	1-5	4 to 5 mos.
Chard, Swiss	1,750	1 oz.	8 lbs.	1 in.	2 ft.	4 in.	9-4	2 to 3 mos.
Collards	4,500	1/4 oz.	4 ozs.	1 1/2 in.	2 1/2 ft.	15 in.	2-4, 7-9	4 mos.
Corn, Sweet	125	1/4 lb.	12 lbs.	1 in.	3 ft.	12 in.	3-8	2 1/2 to 3 mos.
Cucumber	1,000	1/2 oz.	2 lbs.	1 in.	6 ft.	4 ft.	3-8	2 to 3 mos.
EGGPLANT	5,000	1/8 oz.	4 ozs.	1 in.	2 1/2 ft.	2 ft.	1-6	4 mos.
Endive	13,500	1 oz.	2 lbs.	1 1/2 in.	2 1/2 ft.	8 in.	9-4	3 mos.
KALE	7,500	1/4 oz.	1 lb.	1 1/2 in.	2 1/2 ft.	18 in.	9-4	2 to 3 mos.
Kohlrabi	7,000	1/4 oz.	1 lb.	1 1/2 in.	2 1/2 ft.	6 in.	9-4	2 to 3 mos.
LETTUCE	16,000	1/2 oz.	3 lbs.	1 in.	2 ft.	8 in.	9-4	2 to 3 mos.
MELON, Musk	1,200	1/2 oz.	2 lbs.	1 in.	6 ft.	4 ft.	3-7	3 to 4 mos.
Melon, Water	225	1 oz.	2 lbs.	1 in.	8 ft.	6 ft.	3-7	3 to 4 mos.
Mustard	18,000	1/2 oz.	1 lb.	1/4 in.	4 ft.	2 1/2 in.	9-6	3 to 5 weeks
OKRA	425	2 ozs.	8 lbs.	1 in.	3 ft.	2 ft.	4-7	3 mos.
Onion	12,500	1 oz.	4 lbs.	1 1/2 in.	2 ft.	5 in.	9-4	4 to 6 mos.
PARSLEY	17,500	1/4 oz.	3 lbs.	1 in.	2 ft.	6 in.	All year	3 mos.
Peas	50 to 150	1 lb.	60 lbs.	1 in.	3 ft.	3 in.	8-9, 12-4	2 to 4 mos.
Pepper	4,000	1/8 oz.	2 ozs.	1 1/2 in.	3 ft.	18 in.	1-6	2 1/2 to 4 mos.
Pumpkin	100	1/2 oz.	4 lbs.	1 in.	10 ft.	8 ft.	3-8	3 to 4 mos.
RADISH	5,000	1 oz.	10 lbs.	1 1/2 in.	1 1/2 ft.	3 in.	All year	3 to 5 weeks
SPINACH	3,000	1 oz.	8 lbs.	1 in.	2 ft.	2 in.	9-2	40 to 65 days
Squash, Summer	300	2 oz.	4 lbs.	1 in.	4 ft.	3 ft.	3-7	2 to 3 mos.
TOMATO	7,500	1/8 oz.	1 1/2 ozs.	1 1/2 in.	5 ft.	3 ft.	1-7	2 1/2 to 4 mos.
Turnip	10,000	1/2 oz.	1 lb.	1/4 in.	2 ft.	6 in.	All year	2 to 3 mos.

TERMS OF BUSINESS

ADDRESS ALL MAIL to Farmers Supply Co., 137 E. King St., Lancaster, Pa.

SEEDS DELIVERED FREE EAST OF MISSISSIPPI

We pay postage on all Packets, Ounces, Quarter Pounds, or Pounds of Vegetable and Flower Seeds, ordered at list prices. This also applies to Peas, Beans, and Sugar Corn up to 5 pounds; larger quantities than these, carrying charges extra. This does not apply to Field and Grass Seeds, Seed Potatoes or Flowering Plants, which will be sent at regular Parcel Post, Freight or Express Rates.

OUR TERMS are always cash with order, or satisfactory reference.

MONEY can be sent at our risk by Post-Office or Express Money Order, New York or Chicago Draft, or by Registered Letter. We cannot hold ourselves responsible for cash sent loose in letters.

AN ORDER BLANK for your convenience in placing your order will be found in this Catalog.

NAME AND ADDRESS should be written plainly both on the Order Blank and on the envelope enclosing the order. Names of seeds and plants should be written out in full in plain writing.

EXPRESS or FREIGHT shipments should have the name of the station plainly given where different from the Post Office.

ORDER EARLY. We aim to fill all orders within twenty-four hours after receipt. Please do not wait until the extreme rush season when there are more chances for delay.

GIVE FULL DIRECTIONS always whether shipment is to be made by Freight, Express or Parcel Post.

SAFE ARRIVAL. We guarantee safe arrival of all goods sent by Express or Mail to any point within the United States proper.

NON-WARRANTY. We give no warranty, express or implied, as to the productiveness of any seeds, bulbs or plants we sell, and we will not be in any way responsible for the crop. Our liability in all instances is limited to the purchase price of the seeds, bulbs or plants.

DOMESTIC PARCEL POST RATES

On Seeds, Plants, Bulbs, Roots, Garden, Lawn and Poultry Supplies

WITHIN THE U. S. AND POSSESSIONS

	First pound or fraction	Each additional pound or fraction
Local Rate, Lancaster and Suburbs only	8c.	1 1/2c.
1st and 2d Zone, within 150 miles of Lancaster, Pa.	9c.	1 1/2c.
3d Zone, between 150 and 300 miles	10c.	2c.
4th Zone, between 300 and 600 miles	11c.	3 1/2c.
5th Zone, between 600 and 1000 miles	12c.	5 1/2c.
6th Zone, between 1000 and 1400 miles	13c.	7c.
7th Zone, between 1400 and 1800 miles	15c.	9c.
8th Zone, over 1800 miles	16c.	11c.

A fraction of a cent in the total amount on any parcel counts as a full cent.

WEIGHTS BY PARCEL POST

Parcels up to 70 pounds can be sent by Parcel Post to all the zones. To points farther than the 4th Zone on weight of over 10 pounds, the charge by Freight or Express is usually more economical.

ALL PRICES IN THIS CATALOG ARE SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE

"The Heart of Every Home"...

A Lovely Garden!

If you want to achieve the garden that will be the envy of the neighborhood and win praise from friends, be sure that you feed it.

Feed everything you grow with Vigoro, complete plant food made by Swift & Company.

Vigoro is balanced for grass—helps develop deep, sturdy roots—and an abundance of top grass.

You'll find Vigoro EXTRA convenient for it is fine for feeding everything you grow.

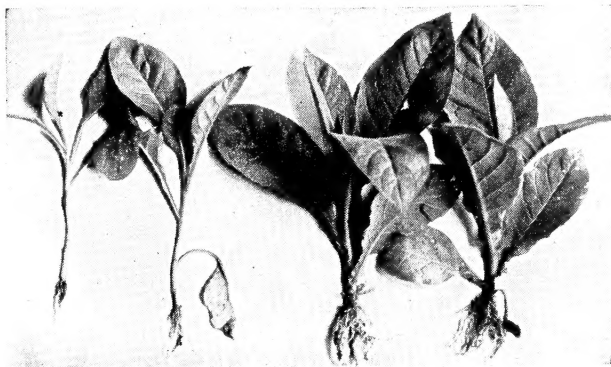
A P R O D U C T O F S W I F T

VIGORO
COMPLETE PLANT FOOD

PRICES

25 lbs.	. . .	\$1.50
50 lbs.	. . .	2.50
100 lbs.	. . .	4.00

**FOR HEALTHIER TOBACCO
PLANTS—VIGORO!**



The first step to a successful tobacco crop is good plants . . . rugged plants with well-developed root systems that quickly take hold when transplanted and grow off, without stopping, into a fine heavy crop.

Hundreds of growers know that the surest way of having healthy plants is to feed their plant beds with VIGORO! They know that Vigoro-fed plants help them grow the grade of tobacco which commands the buyers' attention and their top bids.

FOR VEGETABLES... EXTRA BIG! TASTIER!

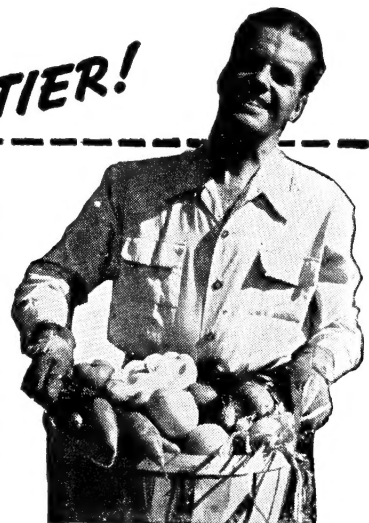


A P R O D U C T
O F S W I F T

You'll get more pleasure and greater variety and better quality by growing vegetables in your own garden. It's more economical to grow them, too!

Make vegetable growing easy and successful by feeding your garden with VIGORO.

Vigoro helps attain extra big yields of mineral rich, tastier vegetables! Increases yields up to 252%, recent tests prove. Vigoro is also ideal for lawns, flowers, shrubs and trees.



Vegetable Seeds that Succeed

ASPARAGUS

One ounce to 50 feet of drill;
about 4 pounds to the acre

CULTURE. Sow the seed early in spring, in drills about 1½ feet apart and 1 inch deep. When the plants are 2 to 3 inches tall, thin them out to stand 3 inches apart. Keep them well cultivated and allow them to remain where they are until the next spring. Then carefully dig up the roots and replant them in their permanent place, following the instructions given under Asparagus Roots. Be sure to locate the Asparagus bed where it will not be disturbed, for it will produce for about fifteen years.

Mary Washington. A rust-resistant variety with mammoth shoots of tempting color and outstanding quality. A heavy producer. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 25c.; ¼lb. 75c.; lb. \$2.25.

Asparagus Roots

CULTURE. The roots should be planted early in the spring. Dig a trench 12 to 15 inches deep, and in the bottom of it place well-rotted stable manure or a complete fertilizer and hydrated lime; cover with a layer of soil. Roots should be spaced about 18 inches apart, with 4 feet between rows. Cover them with soil to a depth of 8 inches, and add more earth gradually as the shoots grow. Apply more fertilizer late in summer, and a winter mulch of stable manure or grass clippings. Do not cut any shoots until the second year. Use a sharp knife, and make the cut just below the ground surface.

Mary Washington. Produces straight, dark green shoots of wonderful flavor. Vigorous and rust resistant. 2-yr. roots, \$1.00 for 25; \$3.60 per 100; \$30.00 per 1000, f.o.b. Lancaster.

ARTICHOKE

One ounce will produce about 500 plants

CULTURE. Sow seeds in January in the greenhouse or in hotbeds in March. Transplant, when large enough, in rows 3 feet apart, 3 feet apart in the row. Keep the plants well cultivated and discard all suckers except five or six of the largest. These larger ones may be detached from the main stem and replanted when they reach transplanting size. Plenty of fertilizer and moisture is necessary, especially when the flower heads are developing. The plants must be mulched heavily over winter or must be brought into a cellar or coldframe.

Green Globe. Makes an excellent salad, or the scales and base of the flower-buds may be boiled and eaten like asparagus. Usually bears the second year. Pkt. 25c.; oz. \$1.60.

BEANS

Every garden, large or small, must have Beans, for they are among the finest of all vegetables. They are filled with flavor and health-giving vitamins and furnish the best of food when fresh, canned, or dried. Pick Green-podded and Wax Beans early and often for heavy crops.

CULTURE. Plant about May 1 if soil is warm and dry, in rows 2½ to 3 feet apart, dropping the Beans 3 inches apart in the drills and covering not more than 2 inches deep. Soil should be well prepared. Give frequent but shallow cultivation. Sow every two weeks for a succession.

Green-podded Bush Beans

Two pounds will plant 100 feet of drill; 70 pounds, an acre. A peck weighs 15 pounds, a bushel 60 pounds.

Burpee's Improved. (Ready to pick in 50 days.) An improved form of an old favorite. The Beans are absolutely stringless and the plants hardy. ½lb. 18c.; lb. 30c.; 5 lbs. \$1.40.

Early Bountiful. (Ready to pick in 48 days.) An early, flat-podded Bean with rich green, stringless pods 6½ to 7 inches long. Brittle and tender, yet a splendid shipper. ½lb. 18c.; lb. 30c.; 5 lbs. \$1.40.

Giant Stringless. (Ready to pick in 52 days.) Very long, nearly round, straight pods of medium green. Vigorous, spreading plants. ½lb. 18c.; lb. 30c.; 5 lbs. \$1.40.

Large White Marrow. (Ready to pick in 100 days.) Largely planted for shelling in winter or for use in the green state. A larger Bean than White Navy. ½lb. 18c.; lb. 30c.; 5 lbs. \$1.40.

Red Kidney. (Ready to pick in 95 days.) Long, kidney-shaped pods, light red in color. Excellent for baking; a heavy producer. ½lb. 18c.; lb. 30c.; 5 lbs. \$1.40.

Stringless Black Valentine. (Ready to pick in 51 days.) An early stringless type of the splendid Black Valentine. The hardy plant is upstanding and very prolific. Pods 6½ to 7 inches long, oval-round and filled with meaty, deliciously flavored Beans. ½lb. 18c.; lb. 30c.; 5 lbs. \$1.40.

Stringless Green-Pod. (Ready to pick in 50 days.) A superior strain producing heavy crops of long, meaty, absolutely stringless pods. ½lb. 18c.; lb. 30c.; 5 lbs. \$1.40.

Stringless Red Valentine. (Ready to pick in 52 days.) Especially valuable for its earliness and ability to produce a crop under adverse conditions. Medium-sized pods of good color and quality. ½lb. 18c.; lb. 30c.; 5 lbs. \$1.40.

Tendergreen. (Ready to pick in 53 days.) This grand Bean produces quantities of absolutely stringless, round, meaty, tender, deep green pods, 6½ to 7 inches long. The quality and flavor are unexcelled and last well even after canning. ½lb. 18c.; lb. 30c.; 5 lbs. \$1.40.

White Navy or Boston Pea. (Matures in 90 days.) The most popular of the so-called baking Beans. Easily grown and very productive. ½lb. 18c.; lb. 30c.; 5 lbs. \$1.40.

Wax Beans

Black Wax Pencil-Pod. (Ready to pick in 52 days.) A popular all-purpose variety with long, round, bright yellow pods over a long season. ½lb. 20c.; lb. 35c.; 5 lbs. \$1.40.

Brittle Wax. (Ready to pick in 56 days.) Clear light waxy-colored pods 5½ to 6½ inches long; round and slightly curved. No strings or fiber. Tender, flavorful Beans. ½lb. 20c.; lb. 35c.; 5 lbs. \$1.40.

Improved Golden Wax. (Ready to pick in 50 days.) Our improved strain of Golden Wax, rustproof to a remarkable degree and an early and free producer of perfectly stringless, thick, flat, yellow pods. ½lb. 20c.; lb. 35c.; 5 lbs. \$1.40.

Top-notch. (Ready to pick in 51 days.) Popular in the home-garden because it is so early. Long, brittle, stringless pods. Strong growing and prolific. ½lb. 20c.; lb. 35c.; 5 lbs. \$1.40.

Edible Soy Beans

Many varieties of edible Soy Beans have been imported from the Orient by the Department of Agriculture, and detailed studies as to their adaptation to growing conditions in this country have been made. As a result, many varieties suitable for table use have been developed. They are very prolific, highly resistant to disease and insect pests, and very nutritious when cooked and served like Lima Beans.

Bansei. (95 days.) Plant medium, very erect, a heavy producer and ripens quickly. Beans at green eating stage are dark green, oval in shape. ½lb. 22c.; lb. 40c.

BULK QUOTATIONS

Prices on seed at our Lancaster store not prepaid. Price of bag lots on request.

	10-lb. to 50-lb. lots	Per lb.
Dwarf Yellow Beans		\$0 28
Dwarf Green Beans		25
Lima Beans		30
Lima Beans, Fordhook 242 ..		35
Sweet Corn, Open Pollinated ..		23
Sweet Corn, Hybrid		40
Hull Peas		23

Climbing or Pole Beans

One pound will plant 100 hills;
30 pounds, an acre

Horticultural. (Ready to pick in 75 days.) The short pale green pods are streaked with red and the Beans are splashed and spotted with wine-red. The Beans are of the highest quality either green or dry. ½lb. 22c.; lb. 40c.; 5 lbs. \$1.90.

Kentucky Wonder or Old Homestead. (Ready to pick in 65 days.) One of the earliest and most productive of the green-podded varieties. Silvery green, entirely stringless pods hang in great clusters from base to top of the pole. These Beans cook deliciously tender. ½lb. 22c.; lb. 40c.; 5 lbs. \$1.90.

Kentucky Wonder Wax. (Ready to pick in 65 days.) A standard variety bearing great quantities of waxy yellow, flat, meaty pods. Nearly stringless. ½lb. 22c.; lb. 40c.; 5 lbs. \$1.90.

Lazy Wife. (Ready to pick in 74 days.) An all-purpose Bean, excellent for snaps and green shelled or dry Beans. The broad, thick, stringless pods are 5 to 7 inches long. Seed roundish white when dry. ½lb. 22c.; lb. 40c.; 5 lbs. \$1.90.

Sickle (Old-fashioned). (Ready to pick in 75 days.) Long, meaty, stringless pods. A very heavy yielder and one of the best quality. ½lb. 22c.; lb. 40c.; 5 lbs. \$1.90.

LIMA BEANS

CULTURE. Limas do best in a rich, well-drained, sandy soil and should not be planted until the ground is dry and warm. Plant the seeds edgewise, with the eye down, and cover with about 2 inches of soil. Space seed of the dwarf varieties about 4 inches apart, in 2½-foot rows. In planting pole varieties, place four to six seeds in each hill and thin to the three best plants.

Bush Lima Beans

One pound will plant a 100-foot row;
60 pounds, an acre

Burpee's Improved. (Ready to pick in 75 days.) A flat-seeded bush Lima with larger pods and thicker Beans than Burpee's Bush. Plant is larger, more vigorous and more productive. Pods slightly curved, moderately thick, containing 4 or 5 very large Beans of good quality. ½lb. 20c.; lb. 35c.; 5 lbs. \$1.65.

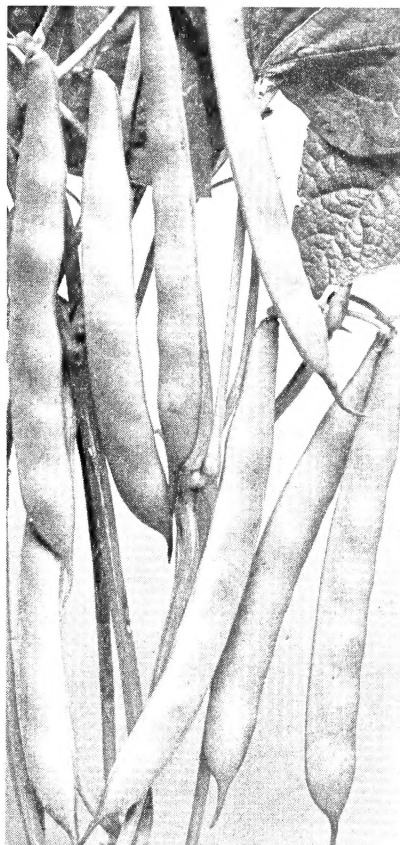
BEANS

Beans are among the most profitable crops that you can grow. Used green or dried, they are wholesome and nutritious. A row keeps most tables supplied.

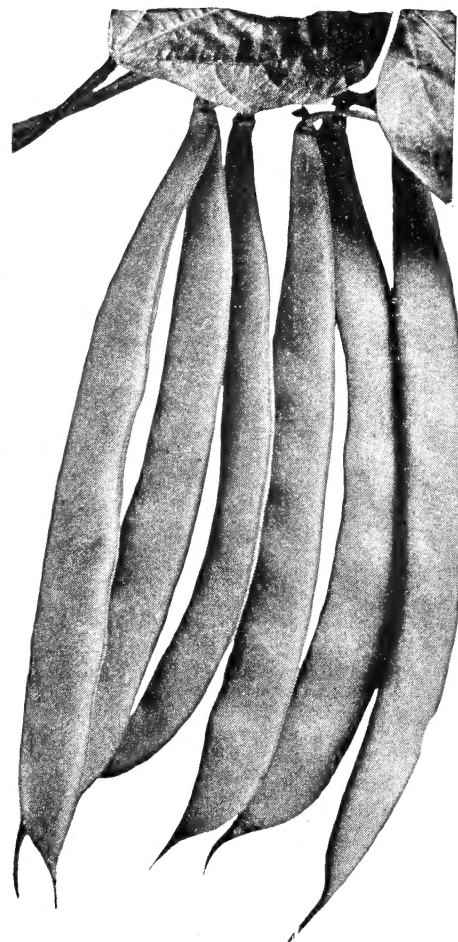


Yellow-Pod Beans, Brittle Wax

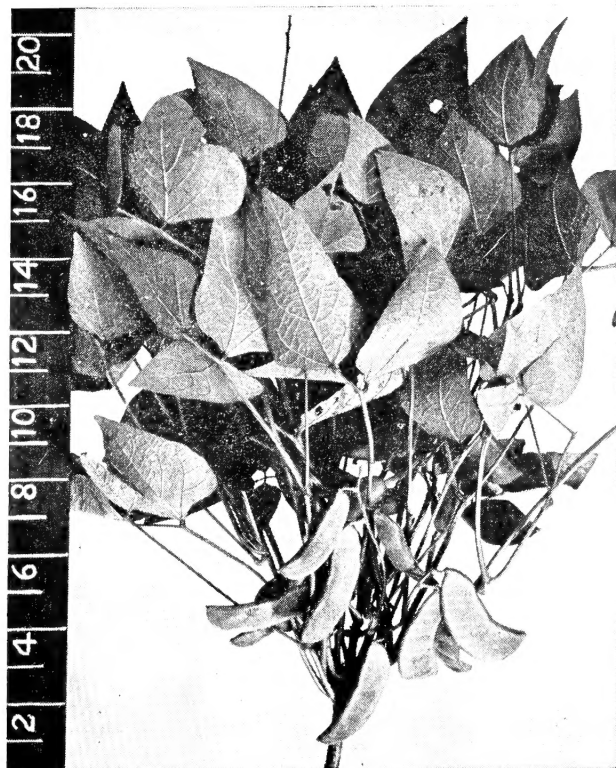
There are five varieties of Beans illustrated on this page covering exceptionally good varieties of green, wax, lima and pole beans. They are fully described alphabetically under their classification and offer a wide choice for the most discriminating gardener. It will add to your enjoyment if you grow these this coming season.



Green-Pod Beans, Early Bountiful

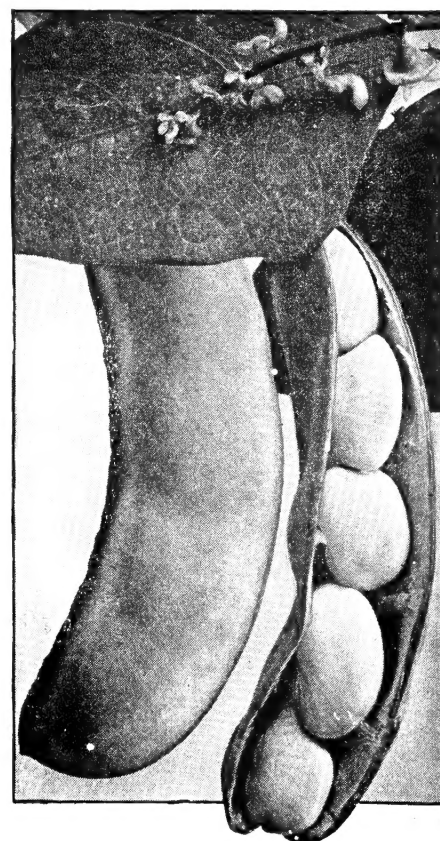


Green-Pod Beans, Burpee's Improved



**Pole Lima Beans,
King of the
Garden**

**Bush Lima Beans,
Fordhook 242**



BUSH LIMA BEANS, continued

Fordhook 242. (Ready to pick in 75 days.) A new heavier yielder than the original Fordhook type. Pods 3 to 4 inches long, with 3 or 4 thick green Beans which keep their color well. Does well under adverse weather conditions such as heat and humidity. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 25c.; lb. 40c.; 5 lbs. \$1.90.

Henderson's. (Ready to pick in 65 days.) A popular home-garden variety, very early and very productive. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20c.; lb. 35c.; 5 lbs. \$1.65.

Improved Fordhook. (Ready to pick in 75 days.) Large thick pods in clusters, each containing 3 to 5 meaty, plump Beans that stay green. Bears early and for a long time. Plant short, bushy, erect. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20c.; lb. 35c.; 5 lbs. \$1.65.

Woodruff's Cangreen. (Ready to pick in 68 days.) Similar to Henderson's but the fleshy part of the seed is green in the dry stage. Very prolific. Fine for canning. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20c.; lb. 35c.; 5 lbs. \$1.65.

Pole Lima Beans

One pound will plant 50 hills;
45 pounds, an acre

King of the Garden. (Ready to pick in 85 days.) Luxurious growth produces large pods filled with 5 or 6 perfect Beans of luscious quality which retain their green color when dry. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20c.; lb. 35c.; 5 lbs. \$1.65.

Potato or Improved Challenger. (Ready to pick in 78 days.) So named because the Beans are of a shape and size similar to Fordhook Bush Lima. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20c.; lb. 35c.; 5 lbs. \$1.65.

BEETS

One ounce will sow 50 feet of drill;
6 to 7 pounds, an acre

Beet tops have unusually high food value, for they are rich in vitamins A and C and rank high as suppliers of calcium and iron. Save all your Beet tops, especially the little ones pulled out in thinning; they make delicious cooked greens.

CULTURE. Beets do best in fairly light, well-enriched soil which is kept well cultivated during the season. Sow in drills 1 foot apart and 1 inch deep, as early as the ground can be worked, and for a succession continue sowing up to the middle of August. When 3 inches tall thin out to stand 4 inches apart.

Late Beets can be kept for winter use by packing the roots in slightly moist earth in a cool cellar.

Crosby's Improved Egyptian. (50 days.) Superior strain of Egyptian with deep blood-red flesh. Roots are slightly flattened globes with small tap-roots. The larger tops are in demand for greens. A perfect forcing Beet. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c.; lb. \$1.50.

Detroit Dark Red. (60 days.) A standard dark red turnip-shaped Beet. The dark green tops are tinged with red and stand up well. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c.; lb. \$1.50.

Eclipse Extra Early. (55 days.) Remarkable for its rapid growth, perfect flesh and medium foliage. Roots are bright glossy red and very fine-grained. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c.; lb. \$1.50.

Long Smooth Blood. (78 days.) A fall and winter variety suitable for storage. Its dark purplish roots are 10 to 12 inches long and 2 to 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c.; lb. \$1.50.

New Century. (75 days.) Another variety excellent for winter storage. Roots are almost globe shaped, tapering somewhat toward the end. The flesh is dark red, sweet and tender; tops are distinctly light green. Stays good all winter. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 30c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 90c.; lb. \$3.00.

Mangel-Wurzel

For Cattle Feed

Sow 5 pounds to acre
Matures in 90 to 110 days

Golden Tankard. A large Mangel with yellow-fleshed roots. Splendid milk-producer. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c.; lb. \$1.25.

Improved Sugar Beet. Large roots rich in sugar. Hardy and very productive. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c.; lb. \$1.25.

BROCCOLI

One ounce will produce 2500 to 3000 plants

Broccoli is an excellent source of vitamins A and C and supplies both calcium and iron.

CULTURE. Start seed in hotbeds in early spring or sow in garden when soil is in condition to work. Transplant to open ground when plants are six weeks old, setting them 2 feet apart in row.

Italian or Early Calabrese. (75 days.) This Broccoli makes a tall branching plant with a central head of bluish green buds; after this central head is cut, each branch forms a smaller head so that there is continuous production for 8 to 10 weeks. This is a delicious vegetable becoming more popular every year. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 30c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 90c.

BRUSSELS SPROUTS

One ounce will produce about 2500 plants

Brussels Sprouts are high in vitamin C and have some vitamin A.

CULTURE. The plants are very hardy and may remain outdoors in many locations during the winter. Frost improves both quality and flavor of the vegetable. Handle seed and small plants like late cabbage.

Long Island Improved. (120 days.) Compact plants growing about 20 inches tall and bearing round, solid sprouts 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter. Has a more delicate flavor than cabbage. Very satisfactory all over the country. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 65c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.00.

CABBAGE

One ounce will produce 2000 to 2500 plants;
 $\frac{1}{4}$ pound should plant an acre

Cabbage is especially valuable for its vitamin C.

CULTURE. Cabbage does best in fresh, rich, well-manured soil deeply prepared. For very early use sow in January or February in hotbeds and transplant to other hotbeds when ready, or sow in coldframes in March. When frost-danger has passed, transplant to open ground, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 feet apart in the row.

Later crops can be sown outside from late March until early May, in drills from transplanting; or better, sow in the field-rows, thinning out instead of transplanting. Days listed are from setting of plants.

Extra-Early Varieties

Golden Acre. (65 days.) A Copenhagen type with smaller solid round heads maturing 7 to 10 days earlier than Copenhagen Market. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 40c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25; lb. \$3.75.

Jersey Wakefield. Selected Stock. (65 days.) The most popular early pointed-head Cabbage. Our selected stock has medium-sized solid heads with few outer leaves. Heads all mature at one time, an important feature when the land is wanted for another crop. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 40c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.10; lb. \$3.25.

Early Varieties

Copenhagen Market. (70 days.) A dependable market variety maturing high-quality heads averaging 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 pounds each. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 40c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.20; lb. \$3.50.

Marion Market. Yellows-Resistant. (78 days.) A yellows-resistant strain of Copenhagen Market with the parent's round head and crisp tenderness. Succeeds where non-resistant strains fail completely. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 60c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.80; lb. \$5.50.

Wisconsin Allseason Select. Yellows-Resistant. (85 days.) A yellows-resistant strain of the fine Allhead Early. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 60c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.80; lb. \$6.00.

Late Varieties

Danish Ballhead. (103 days.) A deep round head that is very hard and compact. Good for kraut, storage, and shipping. Stays crisp and tender. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 45c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.30; lb. \$4.00.

Late Flat Dutch. (110 days.) An old favorite with truck gardeners who appreciate its large size, solidity, uniformity and good keeping qualities. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 40c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.20; lb. \$3.50.

Penn State Ballhead. (110 days.) Medium-sized, very hard heads of attractive bright green. Yields heavily and is a good keeper. Short stems; uniform in size and weight. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 40c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.20; lb. \$3.50.

Red Rock. (100 days.) The largest and heaviest yielding red Cabbage. Slightly flattened, globe-shaped heads. Very firm and solid. Keeps well; used for pickling and cole slaw. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 45c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.30; lb. \$4.50.

Wisconsin Ballhead. Yellows-Resistant. (95 days.) A yellows-resistant strain with uniform, very hard, ball-shaped heads. Short stems and blue-green leaves. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 70c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.00; lb. \$6.00.

Frostproof Cabbage Plants

Ready for delivery the last week in March. Grown locally in flats, 25c. per doz. Plants cannot be mailed.

Chinese or Celery Cabbage

A Chinese vegetable which is becoming more and more popular, finding a ready sale in city markets. Heads are easily blanched and may be used as a salad or boiled like cabbage. The plants are tender and heads must be gathered before frost.

Chihili. (75 days.) A very early variety which is a sure header, producing heads 18 to 20 inches long and 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 inches through. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 25c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c.

Wong Bok. (85 days.) A short, broad head, very solid and compact. Heads are self-folding and require no blanching. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 25c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c.

CAULIFLOWER

One ounce will produce about
2000 plants.

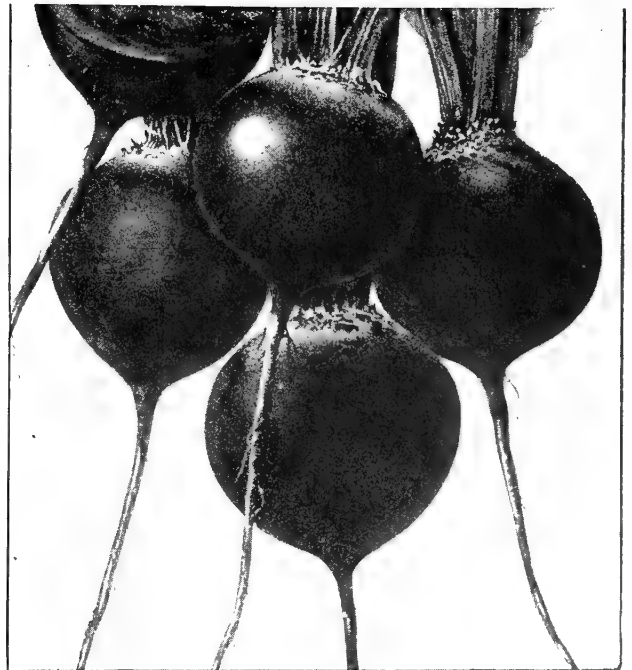
Cauliflower is valuable for its vitamin C. **CULTURE.** Same as Cabbage. When heads are about 2 inches in diameter tie up the outer leaves to blanch the head.

Autumn Giant. (130 days.) While heads are not as tightly formed as earlier varieties, they remain fit for use longer. Pkt. 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 60c.

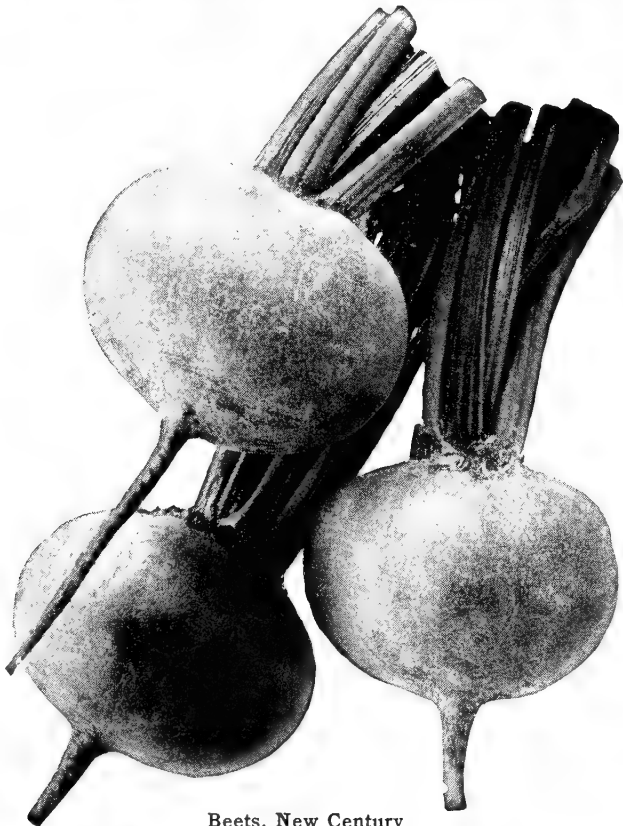
Early Snowball. (90 days.) This best known of all Cauliflowers may be planted early in spring or late in fall. The dwarf plants with their pale green leaves form a perfect background for the large, solid, pure white heads of excellent quality. Pkt. 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 60c.



Brussels Sprouts, Long Island Improved



Beets, Detroit Dark Red



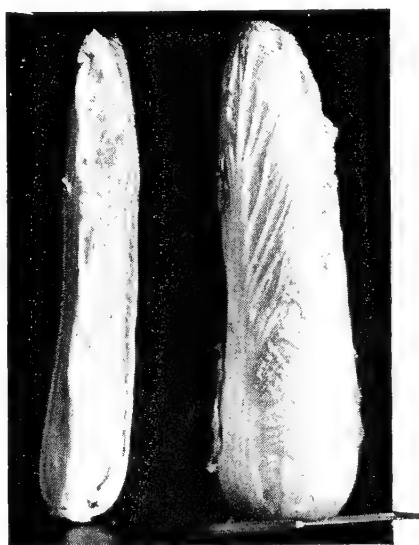
Beets, New Century



Cabbage, Penn State Ballhead



Mangel-Wurzel,
Improved
Sugar Beet



Chinese or Celery Cabbage, Chihili



Cabbage, Early Jersey Wakefield

CARROTS

One ounce will sow 100 feet of row;
3 to 4 pounds, an acre

Carrots are one of the best sources of the important vitamin A and provide a fair supply of vitamin C. Eat plenty of Carrots.

CULTURE. Carrots do best in rich, sandy loam well pulverized and kept deeply cultivated. Sow seed thinly in rows and cover with $\frac{1}{2}$ inch of soil, treading down firmly. Sow as early as ground is workable and at intervals up to July for latest crop. Thin out to 4 inches apart. Keep well cultivated.

Chantenay. (72 days.) A broad stump-rooted Carrot 5 inches long and $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches through at shoulder. The roots are smooth; deep orange flesh is fine-grained and tender. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 20c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65c.; lb. \$2.00.

Danvers Half-Long. (75 days.) Large, cylindrical, smooth Carrot of dark orange. The flesh is close in texture with little core. It thrives in all soils and is one of the heaviest producers grown. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 20c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65c.; lb. \$2.00.

Early Scarlet Horn. (64 days.) An early red variety with stump roots about 6 inches long. Fine-grained flesh of good flavor. Good for soups. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 20c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65c.; lb. \$2.00.

Farmer's Coreless. (70 days.) Smooth blunt roots of medium size. Bright orange in color. Of excellent quality. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 20c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65c.; lb. \$2.00.

Red-Core Chantenay. (70 days.) This tender, sweet Carrot is reddish orange all the way through. There is no yellow core to spoil the looks when it is sliced. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 20c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65c.; lb. \$2.00.

CELERY

One ounce will produce about 5000 plants;
 $\frac{1}{8}$ ounce will sow 100 feet of row;
 $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, an acre

CULTURE. Sow from late March through April in rich mellow ground in shallow drills and keep well watered. Celery seed germinates in about two weeks if the soil is kept always moist. Transplant when the seedlings are 5 to 6 inches tall to stand 5 to 6 inches apart in the row. Keep well cultivated and blanch by earthing up when plants are large enough. We give the approximate number of days to maturity, but this varies considerably.

Easy Blanching. (115 days.) A splendid second-early variety, dwarf and compact in habit, with light green foliage. The stalks blanch easily to pure white and are heavy, crisp and of good flavor. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 70c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.00.

Fordhook (Emperor). (130 days.) Stems almost round. A green Celery that blanches to silvery white with a large golden heart. A good keeper. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 70c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.00.

Giant Pascal. (135 days.) A strong-growing Celery with dark green leaves and large thick stalks which blanch easily. They are solid and crisp, with a rich nutty flavor. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 70c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.00.

Golden Self-blanching. (115 days.) Growth is vigorous and compact. Straight stalks, rich golden yellow in color, solid and crisp, with the delicious flavor its appearance indicates. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 70c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.00.

Houser. (140 days.) A very fine late green variety. Sweet, delicious flavor; thick, meaty stalks and hearts. Splendid for both home and market. Rapidly gaining in popularity. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 80c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.50.

GROW THESE TO FREEZE

When frozen by approved methods, they are unbeatable.

HYBRID SWEET CORN.

Lincoln.
Golden Cross Bantam.
Silver Cross Evergreen.

CELERIAC

Turnip-rooted Celery

One ounce will sow 800 feet of row

CULTURE. Seed should be started indoors and transplanted when large enough to stand 8 inches apart in the row. Use when the roots are about 2 inches across. Culture is much the same as celery except that it is not hilled up, since the edible portion is the roots. Prefers well-manured, fairly moist soil. Frequent cultivation and watering during dry times produce the finest roots.

Large Smooth Prague. (120 days.) A variety with large, smooth, round roots which may be boiled or used in soups, stews, etc., to give a celery-like flavor. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 90c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.65.

CHICORY

$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce will plant 100 feet of row;
4 pounds, an acre

Witloof or French Endive. (110 days.)

Seed should be sown in open ground not later than June and thinned out to stand 4 to 6 inches apart. The plants form large parsnip-shaped roots which are lifted in fall, trimmed of leaves, and stored in soil in a cool place until wanted for forcing. Roots can be forced in a frame, greenhouse or warm cellar. This winter forcing produces attractive blanched heads which make pleasing salads. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 65c.

CHIVES

A small plant of the onion family, with leaves used for flavoring soups and stews. The plants are hardy and will last for years. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 90c.

SUGAR OR SWEET CORN

One pound plants 200 hills;
10 to 12 pounds, an acre

CULTURE. Corn should never be planted until the ground has become warm and dry. For succession plant every two weeks until the middle of July. Corn thrives in rich, well-manured ground. In hand planting, make a shallow hole with corner of the hoe, drop 6 kernels of Corn, cover with an inch of soil, and press down with the hoe. Hills should be 3 feet apart. Thin out to 3 plants in each hill. Extra-early varieties can be planted as close as $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart.

OPEN-POLLINATED

Extra-Early

Golden Bantam. (80 days.) An old favorite unsurpassed in lusciously sweet flavor. Small ears with 8 rows of creamy yellow kernels. Plants dwarf but they often bear two ears. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20c.; lb. 30c.

Vanguard. (79 days.) A very fine early white Corn. Highly disease-resistant. Ears average 8 inches in length, with 12 rows of pearly white grains. For home or market. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20c.; lb. 30c.

Whipple's Early Yellow. (85 days.) Grows 6 to 7 feet tall and bears ears 7 to 8 inches long, with 12 to 14 rows of kernels. Very good quality. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20c.; lb. 30c.

Early

Early Evergreen. (85 days.) Seven-inch ears bearing deep, white grains in 14 or more irregular rows. Very sweet in flavor. A good canning variety. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20c.; lb. 30c.

OPEN-POLLINATED SWEET CORN, continued

Late

Country Gentleman. (95 days.) Ears 7 to 8 inches long. Small cob, thickly covered with long slender white grains, not in rows. Delicious flavor. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20c.; lb. 30c.

Eight-row. (95 days.) A main-crop variety bearing ears 7 to 9 inches long, with 8 rows of sweet kernels. Many stalks produce two or three ears. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20c.; lb. 30c.

Stowell's Evergreen. (95 days.) Ears 8 to 9 inches long, with 12 to 16 rows of very deep, sweet white grains. The standard main-crop white Corn. Very popular for home use and also with market gardeners and canners. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20c.; lb. 30c.

HYBRID SWEET CORN

Golden Cross Bantam. (85 days.) Maturing four to five days later than Golden Bantam, this hybrid is resistant to wilt and is a heavy producer. Ears average 12 rows of golden yellow kernels. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 30c.; lb. 50c.

Lincoln. (84 days.) A midseason hybrid 7 to $7\frac{1}{2}$ feet tall. Cylindrical, 7-inch ears with 12 to 14 rows of yellow kernels. Resistant to drought and wilt. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 30c.; lb. 50c.

Marcross. (72 days.) Ears 6 to $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches, averaging 12 rows of light yellow, very sweet kernels. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 30c.; lb. 50c.

Silver Cross Evergreen. (90 days.) A white hybrid similar to Evergreen but earlier, much more uniform, and produces a greater yield. More tender and sweet also. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 30c.; lb. 50c.

Stowell's Hybrid. (98 days.) Bronze Medal, All-America Selections. Sturdy stalks bear slightly tapered ears with 16 to 18 rows of deep white kernels. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 30c.; lb. 50c.

Whipcross. (84 days.) A midseason variety for both home and market. Sturdy, 7-foot stalks highly resistant to Stewart's disease. Golden yellow grains of good flavor; $7\frac{1}{2}$ -inch ears with 12 or 14 rows, well filled at the tips. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 30c.; lb. 50c.

Pop-Corn

Golden Queen. (115 days.) Long slim ears; kernels creamy white when popped. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 25c.; lb. 40c.

White Rice. (110 days.) Short ears with long, pointed translucent kernels which pop snow-white. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 25c.; lb. 40c.

CRESS

One ounce will sow 100 feet of row

Water-Cress. This delicious salad plant is a true perennial. Water-Cress may be grown in moist ground but does best in shallow clear running water. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 45c.

COLLARDS

One ounce will sow 200 feet of row

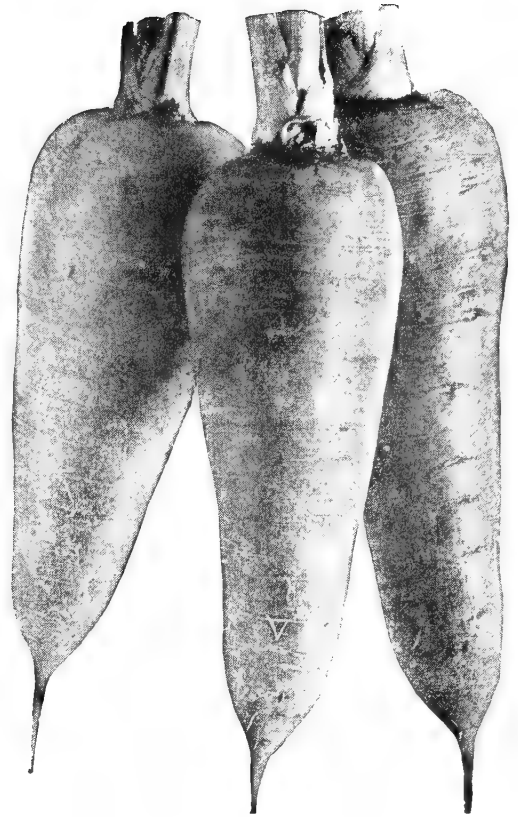
A large Kale popular in the South, unexcelled as a producer of winter and spring greens. Collards provide vitamins A, C, and B₁.

CULTURE. Sow thickly in rows any time up to September, in rich ground, transplanting when about 4 inches high, or sow where the plants are to remain and thin out to stand 2 feet apart.

Southern or Georgia. (75 days.) The old-time favorite which stands all kinds of adverse conditions without injury, providing good greens in soil too poor to grow cabbage. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 20c.

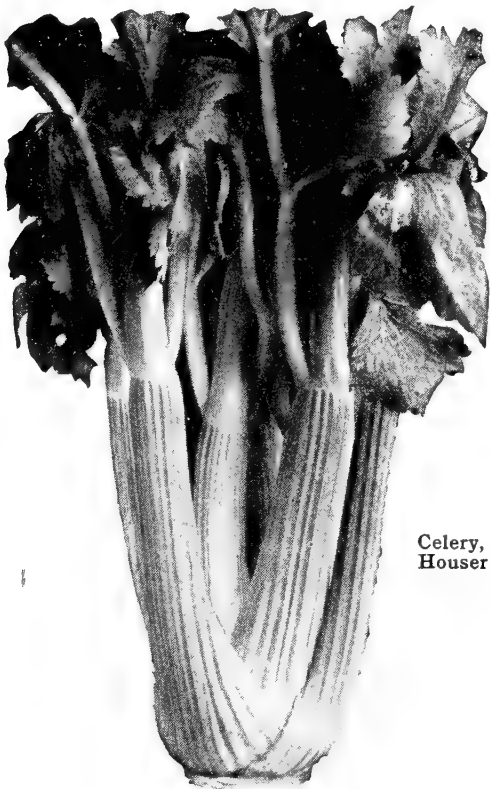


Cauliflower, Early Snowball



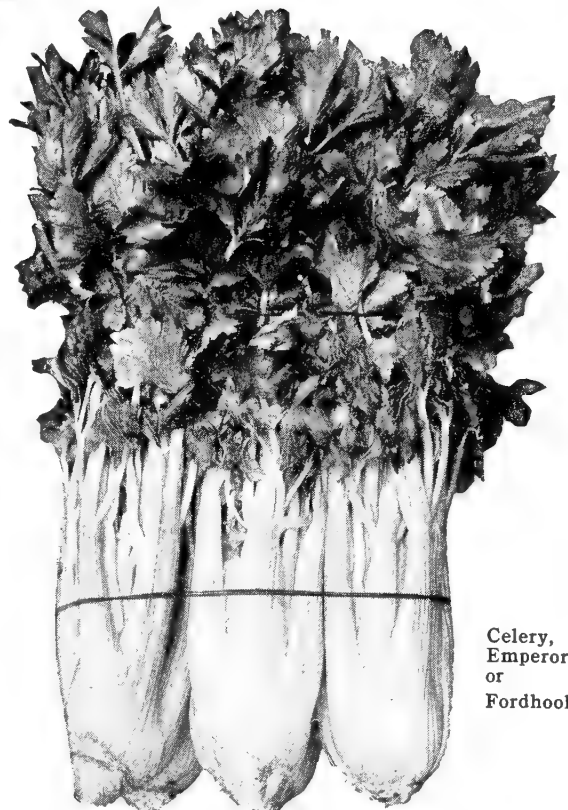
Carrots, Farmer's Coreless

Here is Mr. Christ Harnish in the midst of his luxuriant garden, which he finds both relaxing and profitable. Judging by the picture, Mr. Harnish's garden is widely diversified, as is true of most in Lancaster County. We believe that this year gardening will rank high as a means of family relaxation. It will provide healthful recreation and plenty of vitamin-filled vegetables, as well as reduce your food costs and keep your family out in the sun.



**Celery,
Houser**

Lancaster County has some of the richest farming land in the world, and the vegetables pictured here are typical of those being grown all over this section of the state. Cauliflower and Celery are among the "luxury" vegetables but it is a common thing to see them grown to exhibition size and quality in Lancaster County. Be sure to plant plenty of them, for the whole family to enjoy.



**Celery,
Emperor
or
Fordhook**

CUCUMBER

One ounce will plant 50 hills;
2 pounds, an acre

CULTURE. Cucumbers prefer rich, loamy, fairly moist soil and should not be planted until ground is warm. Plant in hills, dropping 6 to 8 seeds in each hill and covering with $\frac{1}{2}$ inch of soil; thin to 3 or 4 strongest plants in each hill. Continue planting at intervals for succession. Cucumbers for pickles may be planted during June and early July. For an extra-early crop start seed in small pots in hotbeds.

Chicago Pickling. (58 days.) Rounded fruit with square ends; green in color with smooth skin and few spines. Splendid for pickles. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 25c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c.; lb. \$2.40.

Early Cluster. (50 days.) A slender-fruited variety that makes fine pickles. The vines often bear fruits in clusters of two or three. Bears a long time if fruits are kept picked. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 25c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c.; lb. \$2.40.

Early Frame (Short Green). (58 days.) A good pickling variety. Produces nice medium-sized Cucumbers for slicing. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 25c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c.; lb. \$2.40.

Gherkin or Burr. (60 days.) Small spiny fruits used when small for pickling. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 30c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 90c.; lb. \$3.00.

Improved White Spine. (64 days.) The very best for early market. Keeps its intense dark green color very well. Skin is smooth; fruits are uniform, 8 to 9 inches long, with tapering ends. Very firm, crisp flesh. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 25c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c.; lb. \$2.40.

Long Green Improved. (62 days.) Rich dark green color, straight and cylindrical. Fruits are about 10 inches long. A heavy yielder and a favorite everywhere. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 25c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c.; lb. \$2.40.

Straight-8. (66 days.) Gold Medal, All-America Selections. This splendid Cucumber averages 8 inches in length by $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter. Fruits are uniform in shape and of a rich, deep green color which is free from striping. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 25c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c.; lb. \$2.40.

EGGPLANT

One ounce will produce at least 1000 plants;
 $\frac{1}{4}$ pound will sow an acre

CULTURE. Eggplant seed germinates slowly. It should be started in a hotbed and the plants set out when 2 inches high, provided both soil and air are warm; they will not stand chilling. Plants should be spaced $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 feet apart in row.

New York Purple. (83 days.) Large, nearly round, dark purple fruits that are very meaty. A single plant often bears 6 to 8 fruits of excellent quality. Pkt. 10c.; oz. \$1.20.

ENDIVE

One ounce will sow 150 feet of row;
3 pounds, an acre

Endive furnishes vitamins A and C and a fair amount of iron.

CULTURE. As Endive is usually used for fall and winter salads, the seed should be sown in rows during June and July and the plants thinned out to stand 1 foot apart in the row. When nearly grown, tie the outer leaves together to blanch the hearts. For an early crop the seed should be sown about April 15.

Broad-leaved Batavian. (90 days.) Deep green leaves, broad and flat, with a thick midrib. Blanches well if the outer leaves are tied together at the top. Very hardy and bears a heavy crop. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 20c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65c.

Giant Green Curled. (95 days.) A self-blanching variety. Curly, dark green leaves which are finely cut give the plant a feathery appearance. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 20c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65c.

KALE or BORECOLE

One ounce will sow 200 feet of row;
4 pounds, an acre

Kale is a vitamin and mineral special, providing vitamins A, C and B₁, and riboflavin, calcium and iron, the first two vitamins in top quantities.

CULTURE. This hardy vegetable furnishes splendid greens for winter and spring use, the quality being improved by some frost. Sow seed $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep in rows from May to September. If large plants are wanted, thin to stand $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 feet apart in row.

Dwarf Curled Scotch. (55 days.) Beautiful dwarf plants which lie flat on the ground, forming a double-deck; withstands frost and seldom winter-kills where temperatures do not go below zero. The heavily curled leaves are a distinct blue-green color, attractive and of high quality. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 20c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65c.

KOHLRABI

One ounce sows 200 feet of drill;
4 pounds, an acre

CULTURE. Sow in rows as early in spring as possible, thinning out to stand 6 inches apart in the row. For a succession sow every two weeks until hot weather. Plant in late July for a fall crop. The bulbs should be used when young and not over $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches through; large bulbs will be woody.

White Vienna. (55 days.) Picked when young and tender and properly prepared for the table, this vegetable is a splendid food with a flavor resembling both cauliflower and turnip. Easy to grow, requiring no more care than cabbage; it is one of those "different" things everyone should try. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 30c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.10.

LETTUCE

One ounce will sow 300 feet of row;
3 pounds, an acre

Lettuce is an excellent source of vitamin A and furnishes a goodly quantity of vitamin C.

CULTURE. Sow seed in rows as soon as the ground can be worked. Cover the seed $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep and press soil down firmly. Or sow in a hotbed in February or March, transplanting to a sheltered position for an early crop. Thin plants to 8 inches apart for good head Lettuce or leave them close together for loose-leaf kinds. Lettuce does best during cool, moist weather.

Heading Varieties

Big Boston. Special Stock. (75 days.) A real all-season Lettuce of the Butterhead type, succeeding in frames for spring and outdoors for summer and fall. Handsome large heads with outer leaves tinged bronze at edges and blanched hearts of rich buttery yellow; crisp, tender and sweet. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 20c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65c.

Bronze Beauty. (40 days.) Very attractive in appearance. Long, narrow leaves, sharply cut at the edges. Dark green tinged bronze. Tender, buttery flavor. Does well in hot weather. Pkt. 25c.; oz. \$1.00.

Iceberg. (82 days.) A popular hard-headed Lettuce adapted for either spring or summer use. The wavy, light green, outer leaves are tinged reddish brown at edges and the hearts are unusually white, crisp and sweet. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 30c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 90c.

New York No. 12. (77 days.) Immense heads with the leaves closely folded. Inner portion blanches readily and is always crisp and tender. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 45c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.30.

Loosehead or Cutting Varieties

Black-seeded Simpson. (45 days.) The frilled and crumpled leaves of light yellowish green are crisp and tender. It is an attractive early cutting variety. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 20c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65c.

Grand Rapids. (43 days.) A valuable early variety making upright growth with broad, wavy, heavily fringed light green leaves. Very tender and sweet. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 20c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65c.

Prize Head. (50 days.) Curly, crisp leaves in a large, loose head, bronzy green on the outside and emerald-green inside. Very good flavor. A fine sort for home-gardens. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 20c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65c.

Cos or Romaine Lettuce

Paris White. (66 days.) Heads are 8 to 10 inches tall, the outer leaves medium light green, the interior greenish white. A splendid summer salad having a refreshing sweet flavor. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 20c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65c.

MUSKMELON or CANTALOUPE

One ounce will plant 50 hills;
2 to 3 pounds, an acre

CULTURE. Melons thrive in rich light soil. Plant in hills 4 to 6 feet each way in early May, placing a forkful of old manure under each hill and 10 to 12 seeds in each hill; thin out to 3 plants to the hill when the plants are well established. Pinching off ends of vines when they are a foot long will increase production. For an early crop start seeds in small boxes in a hotbed.

Bender's Surprise. (95 days.) An oblong, salmon-fleshed variety. Light greenish yellow when ripe, with heavy rind and coarse netting that make it good for shipping. Sweet flavor. Very prolific. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 25c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c.; lb. \$2.50.

Extra-early Hackensack. (82 days.) Large, flat, well-netted melons. Flesh thick, green, of superior flavor. Fine for an early crop. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 25c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c.; lb. \$2.50.

Hale's Best. (82 days.) Attractive melons with heavy netting and inconspicuous ribs. Exceptionally thick, deep salmon flesh of fine sweet flavor. A very small seed-cavity. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 25c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c.; lb. \$2.50.

Hearts of Gold. (90 days.) Nearly round fruits averaging 3 pounds each, distinctly ribbed and covered with fine gray netting. The deep salmon flesh is very thick, sweet, juicy and fragrant. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 25c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c.; lb. \$2.50.

Rocky Ford or Netted Gem. (85 days.) Known everywhere for its finely flavored, deep meaty green flesh. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 25c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c.; lb. \$2.50.

Tip Top. (90 days.) Large, slightly oval fruits, yellow when mature, with delicious, sweet, bright salmon flesh. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 25c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c.; lb. \$2.50.

Use Vigoro on Melons

BEFORE PLANTING SEEDS—To give plants a quick start, place 1 heaping tablespoonful of Vigoro in each hill and cover with several inches of soil before planting seeds.

SIDE DRESSING—When melons are about the size of a jelly bean, apply 1 heaping tablespoonful of Vigoro around each hill. This second feeding is important in getting the melons on the early market when prices are at their peak.

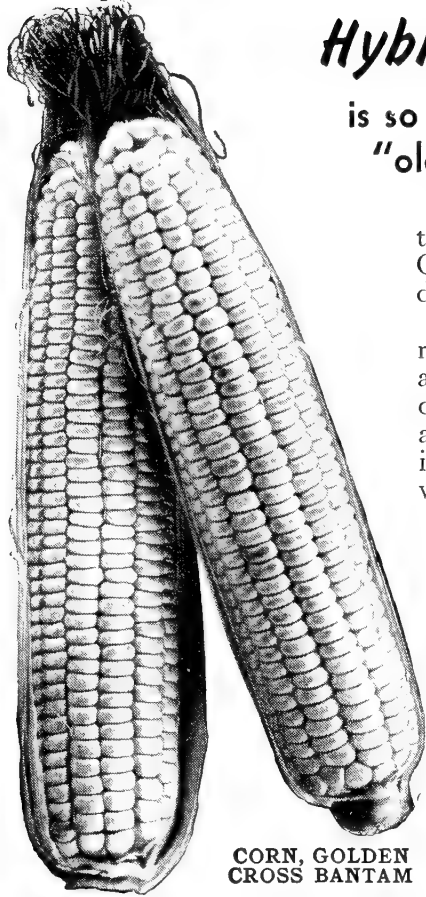
Use Vigoro for Quality—Heavy Yields—Early Maturity.

Hybrid Sweet Corn

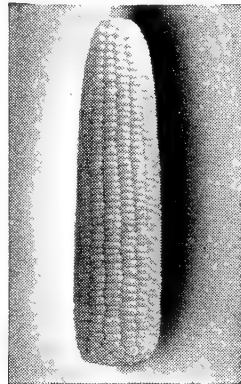
is so much better than the
"old-fashioned" kinds

Don't let anyone
tell you that all Sweet
Corn tastes alike. It
doesn't.

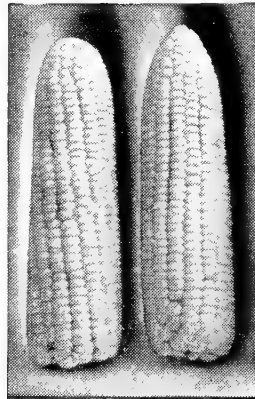
We offer several va-
rieties of various types
and there is a wide
difference in appear-
ance and eating qual-
ity. Get acquainted
with the strangers.



CORN, GOLDEN
CROSS BANTAM



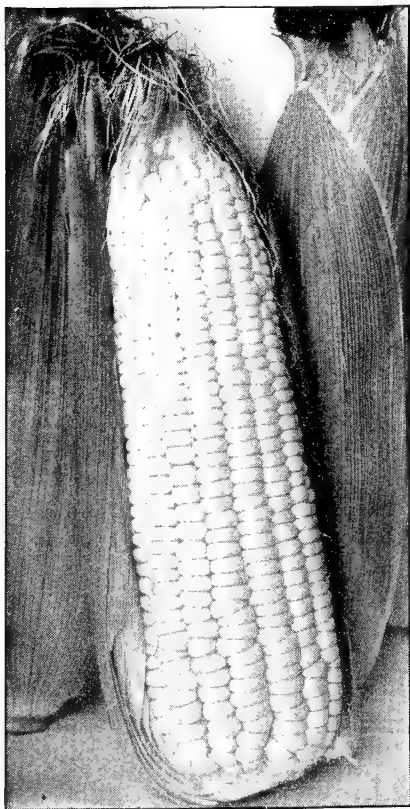
CORN, LINCOLN



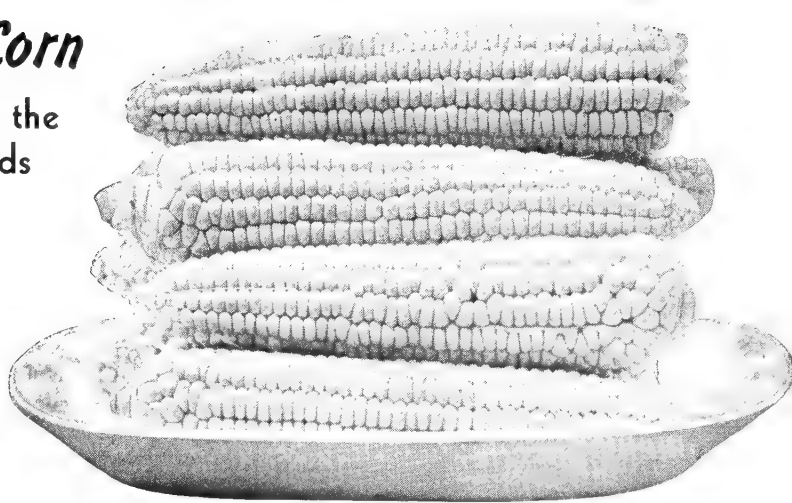
CORN, VANGUARD



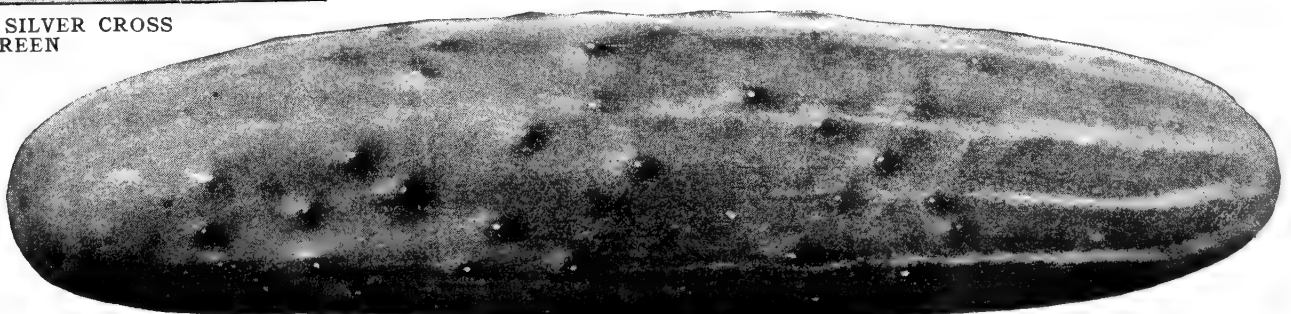
CORN, STOWELL'S HYBRID



CORN, SILVER CROSS
EVERGREEN



CORN, WHIPCROSS



CUCUMBER, LONG GREEN IMPROVED

MUSTARD

One ounce will sow 100 feet of row;
3 pounds broadcast, an acre, or 1 to 2 pounds
if drilled in rows

Mustard greens are tasty and highly nutritious, being an excellent source of vitamins A and C and supplying both calcium and iron.

CULTURE. Sow in February, March or April for spring use and in August and September for fall use. Sow in rows and thin to stand 6 inches apart. The greens are best if soil is rich and kept well watered.

Southern Giant Curled. (35 days.) A popular Mustard in the South. Plants are strong-growing and produce long, wide, yellowish light green leaves, heavily crumpled and curled at edges. Excellent flavor. Can be planted in fall for early spring salad. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 15c.

ONIONS

One ounce will sow 100 feet of row;
5 pounds, an acre

CULTURE. For sets sow the seed as early as possible in the spring, very thickly in drills. As soon as the tops die off in summer, remove the sets to a dry, airy place, and early in the following spring replant by placing them in shallow drills, 12 inches apart, and about 4 inches apart in the drills. The Onions obtained by this process are of a large size early in the season. May also be grown to full size during the first season by sowing thinly in drills 1 foot apart and about $\frac{1}{4}$ inch deep in March or early in April, in strong land, well manured, and thinning them out to 3 to 4 inches apart in drills. They thrive in a strong, rich, deep, loamy soil. By sowing Onion seed in frames in February and March, and transplanting in April, Onions of immense size can be obtained.

Prizetaker. (100 days.) A mammoth Yellow Globe derived from the huge Spanish Onion, the largest and handsomest Onion in cultivation. It can be grown to full size from seed. Mild flavor. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 80c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.50.

Southport White Globe. (110 days.) Of true globe form, the Onions are 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, with a thin, delicate skin of purest paper whiteness. The flesh is crisp, fine-grained, snowy white in color and very mild flavor. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 80c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.50.

Silverskin or Portugal. (110 days.) Large, silvery white Onions with fine-grained, hard flesh. Mild in flavor. A general-purpose variety; keeps well and makes a big crop. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 80c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.50.

Yellow Globe Danvers. (110 days.) An oval-shaped, straw-colored Onion which is a splendid keeper. Flesh white, crisp and mild. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 70c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.00.

ONION SETS

We will send by mail postpaid either Yellow or White Onion Sets at $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. (about 1 pt.) 20c.; 1 lb. (about 1 qt.) 35c., safely packed.

We Supply Onion Sets in Any Quantity up to Carloads.

White Silverskin **Yellow Danvers**

Write for latest prices. Prices subject to market changes.

Freezer space is too valuable to waste on any variety which makes low-quality or bulky frozen products. Uniformity in size is an important consideration, too; for example, asparagus spears and snap beans are stored to better advantage if they are all of a size.

Success in freezing vegetables starts with selecting the proper varieties for freezing.

OKRA

One ounce will sow 50 feet of row;
8 pounds, an acre

Okra provides vitamins A and C in helpful quantities. Its green pods are popular in the South where they are used in soups, stews, etc.

CULTURE. Okra seed requires warm ground to germinate and should not be planted before mid-May in this section. Sow 1 inch deep in rows, in rich ground. Thin to stand 15 to 18 inches apart in the row. Keep cultivated.

Long White. (60 days.) Long, smooth, white pods freely produced. Tender and good flavor. A fine variety for marketing. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 15c.

PARSLEY

One ounce will sow 200 feet of row;
3 to 4 pounds, an acre

CULTURE. Parsley needs a mellow, rich soil. The seed is slow to germinate and should be soaked a few hours in warm water before being planted. Then plant $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep and thin to stand 8 to 10 inches apart. If the leaves of curly varieties are all cut off when they are 3 inches tall, growth will be better. Liberal cutting of Parsley improves quality. For winter use move plants to a coldframe or light cellar, or a supply can be potted in 6-inch flower-pots and grown in a kitchen window.

Best Triple Curled. (70 days.) Robust, free-growing plants which are improved by severe cutting. The large, dark green leaves are beautifully curled. Plants stand heat and cold better than most varieties. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c.; lb. \$1.50.

Plain or Single. (70 days.) The very dark green leaves are flat, deeply cut but not curled and are principally used for flavoring soups and stews, as the flavor is strong. Can be dried and bottled for winter use. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c.; lb. \$1.50.

PRESERVING CITRON

(95 days.) Medium size, uniformly round, used only for preserves or pickles. Color dark green, distinctly striped and marbled with light green. Flesh white and solid, but not at all suitable for eating raw. Seed red. Pkt. 10c.

PARSNIP

One ounce will sow 200 feet of row;
3 to 4 pounds, an acre

CULTURE. Parsnips prefer a rich deep sandy loam. Avoid stony ground and new manure. Sow as early as possible in rows, covering $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep, and press soil down firmly. Thin to stand 5 inches apart in row. Leaving the roots in the ground over winter improves the flavor.

Hollow-Crowned. (100 days.) The standard Parsnip everywhere. Long smooth roots with hollow-crowned, broad shoulders make it easy to dig. Flesh is tender and of excellent flavor. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c.

PEPPERS

One ounce will produce about 1200 plants

Peppers furnish both A and C vitamins, being especially high in vitamin C. Pepper types vary, as do their uses. Housewives find all types important in adding variety to the diet.

CULTURE. Sow in hotbeds in March or April or outdoors in a sheltered position in May. Transplant to 18 inches apart in rows in mellow, rich ground.

California Wonder. (120 days.) An outstanding sweet Pepper. The vigorous plant produces many blocky fruits with thick, crisp flesh, sweet and spicy but without a bite. Housewives prize this Pepper for stuffing and serving whole; with its four points it will stand upright on a plate and is really handsome. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 60c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.80.

Cayenne. (100 days.) A hot yellow Pepper. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 60c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.80.

Golden Dawn. (120 days.) Light green fruits turning to light yellow, and then to orange-yellow. Blunt-lobed; sweet. Good for home and market. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 60c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.80.

Harris Early Giant. (110 days.) Large scarlet fruits with irregular blunt points. Mild, sweet flesh. One of the earliest varieties to mature. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 60c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.80.

Ruby King. (110 days.) Large, slightly tapered fruits to 5 inches long. Flesh is thick, mild and sweet. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 60c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.80.

VEGETABLES

Best for Freezing

We recommend the varieties of vegetables listed below as the best for freezing.

ASPARAGUS, Mary Washington

GREEN BEANS, Early Bountiful, Burpee's Improved

LIMA BEANS, Improved Fordhook, Fordhook 242, Henderson's

BEETS, Detroit Dark Red

CARROTS, Farmer's Coreless

SWEET CORN (yellow), Golden Cross Bantam, Lincoln

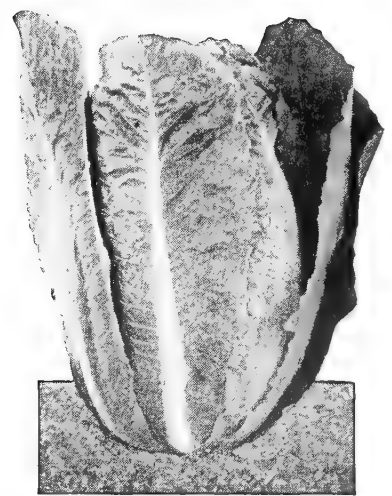
SWEET CORN (white), Silver Cross Evergreen, Stowell's Evergreen

PEAS, Hundredfold, Little Marvel, Thomas Laxton

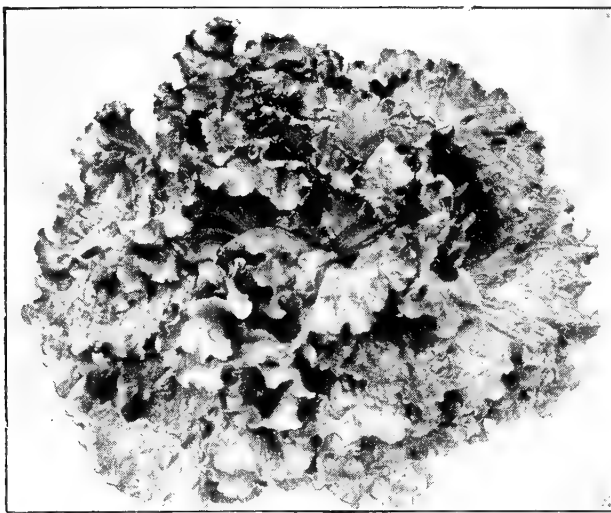
STRAWBERRIES, Chesapeake, Premier



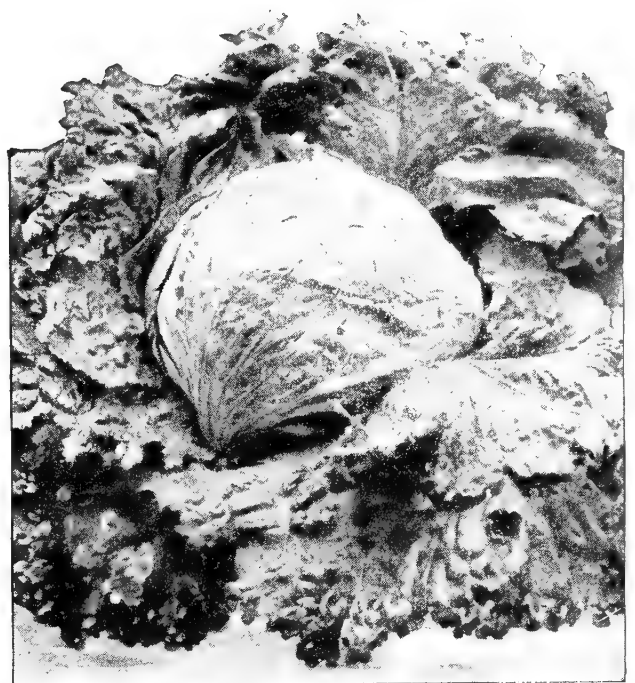
Endive, Broad-leaved Batavian



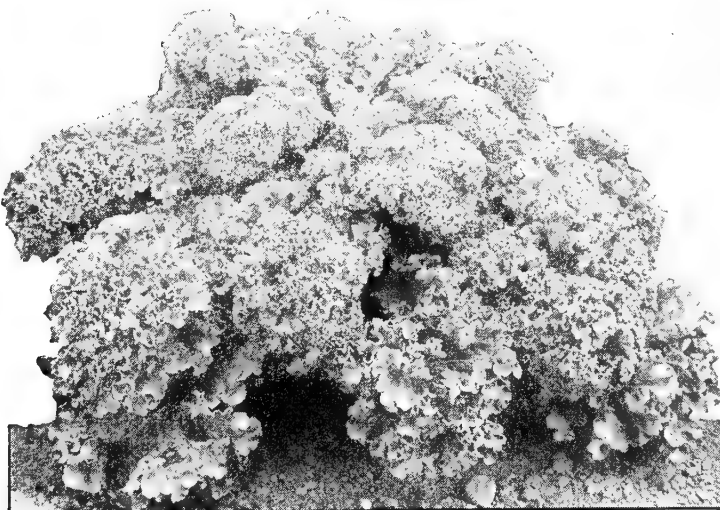
Lettuce,
Cos or Romaine



Lettuce, Black-seeded Simpson



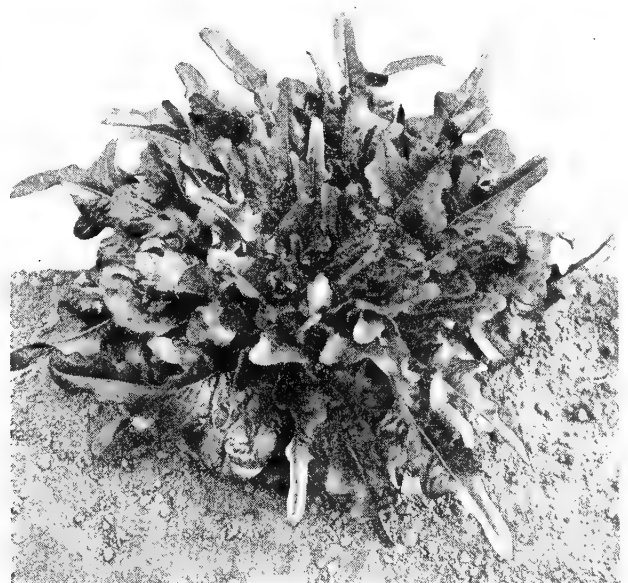
Lettuce, Iceberg



Kale, Dwarf Curled Scotch



Onion Sets,
Yellow
Danvers



Lettuce, Bronze Beauty

PEAS

One to two pounds will plant 100 feet of row; 120 pounds, an acre

Peas are not only delicious food but they contain iron and vitamins A, C, and B₁. Every garden needs lots of Peas.

CULTURE. Peas mature earliest in light, rich soil. For general crop use a rich, deep loam or one inclining to clay. When grown in garden, sow in double rows 6 to 8 inches apart and the rows 2 to 4 feet apart. Commence sowing the extra-early varieties as early as the ground can be worked in February or March; plant for a succession every two weeks until June, then discontinue until the middle of August, when a good crop may be secured by sowing extra-early and early sorts for fall use. They should be kept clean and earthed up twice during the growing period. The wrinkled varieties are not as hardy as the small, round sort and if planted early should have a dry soil or they are liable to rot in the ground. They are, however, the sweetest and best-flavored varieties. The dwarf varieties are best suited for small gardens.

Extra-Early Varieties

Alaska. *Smooth.* (55 days.) The 2½-foot wilt-resistant plants mature a heavy crop of dark green pods all at once, which contain 6 to 8 Peas of good quality. ½lb. 18c.; lb. 30c.; 5 lbs. \$1.40.

American Wonder. *Wrinkled.* (60 days.) The 12-inch vines are very productive. Pods contain 5 to 8 tender sweet Peas. ½lb. 18c.; lb. 30c.; 5 lbs. \$1.40.

Early Bird or Laxton's Superb. *Semi-wrinkled.* (60 days.) This wonderful semi-wrinkled dwarf variety can be planted as soon as the ground can be worked, for the seeds do not rot in the ground like fully wrinkled Peas. The dwarf, vigorous vines measure 18 inches and carry enormous crops of large, beautiful, deep green pods, 4 to 5 inches long, filled with 8 or 9 large Marrow Peas of fine flavor. Early Bird is a profitable variety for the market gardener. For the home gardener it is unsurpassed. ½lb. 18c.; lb. 30c.; 5 lbs. \$1.40.

World's Record. *Wrinkled.* (56 days.) Pointed, 4-inch pods. An early sort similar to Gradus. Vine 24 to 30 inches tall, light green in color. Pods contain 7 or 8 Peas. An excellent variety. ½lb. 18c.; lb. 30c.; 5 lbs. \$1.40.

Early Varieties

Hundredfold. *Wrinkled.* (65 days.) Vigorous, dark green plants 18 inches high. Pods dark green, 4 inches long, containing 8 large Peas. ½lb. 18c.; lb. 30c.; 5 lbs. \$1.40.

Laxtonian. *Wrinkled.* (62 days.) The 18-inch vines have dark green foliage and bear dark green pods about 4 inches long, containing 7 or 8 succulent Peas. ½lb. 18c.; lb. 30c.; 5 lbs. \$1.40.

Laxton's Progress. *Wrinkled.* (60 days.) The 18-inch vines are very prolific, bearing large pods containing 7 to 9 large Peas of good quality. ½lb. 18c.; lb. 30c.; 5 lbs. \$1.40.

Little Marvel. *Wrinkled.* (62 days.) The stocky, dwarf vines, about 18 inches tall, are generous producers of nearly round, square-end pods holding 7 or 8 large, deep green Peas. ½lb. 18c.; lb. 30c.; 5 lbs. \$1.40.

Nott's Excelsior. *Wrinkled.* (60 days.) Very similar to American Wonder, which see. ½lb. 18c.; lb. 30c.; 5 lbs. \$1.40.

Peter Pan. *Wrinkled.* (65 days.) A large-podded dwarf variety about 16 inches tall. Dark green pods 4 inches long. Vigorous growth. ½lb. 18c.; lb. 30c.; 5 lbs. \$1.40.

Late Varieties

Carter's Daisy or Dwarf Telephone. *Wrinkled.* (75 days.) Light yellowish green vine about 20 inches tall. Very thick, sturdy stems and broad leaves. Pods 4½ inches long, of the Telephone type. ½lb. 18c.; lb. 30c.; 5 lbs. \$1.40.

Gradus or Prosperity. *Wrinkled.* (58 days.) The robust plants grow 3 feet tall. Pods contain 6 to 8 immense Peas which remain sweet and tender a long time after they are ready to pick. ½lb. 18c.; lb. 30c.; 5 lbs. \$1.40.

Prince Edward. *Wrinkled.* (76 days.) Coarse, dark green vine 4 feet tall, bearing large, pointed pods 5 inches long, containing 8 to 10 dark green Peas. Very productive. Fine for either home or market. ½lb. 18c.; lb. 30c.; 5 lbs. \$1.40.

Tall Telephone. *Wrinkled.* (72 days.) A dependable variety growing about 4 feet tall and bearing 5-inch pods which contain 8 to 10 Peas of fine flavor. ½lb. 18c.; lb. 30c.; 5 lbs. \$1.40.

Thomas Laxton. *Wrinkled.* (57 days.) Vines quickly grow 3½ feet tall and bear 3½ to 4-inch pods shelling large tender Peas of unexcelled flavor. Its extra earliness makes this popular for market and canning, while at home it is a garden necessity. ½lb. 18c.; lb. 30c.; 5 lbs. \$1.40.

Edible-Podded or Sugar Peas

Dwarf Gray Sugar. (75 days.) Grows to height of 2½ to 3 feet; bears a profusion of medium broad pods. Should be used in much the same way as Wax beans. Pods, when cooked, are very sweet and tender. ½lb. 18c.; lb. 30c.; 5 lbs. \$1.40.

Dwarf White Sugar. (65 days.) Pods straight, light green, filled with smooth, round, small creamy white Peas. Plants medium green. ½lb. 18c.; lb. 30c.; 5 lbs. \$1.40.

Mammoth Melting. (80 days.) Large, creamy white seeds in very broad, light green pods 4 to 5 inches long. Plant 5 feet tall. ½lb. 18c.; lb. 30c.; 5 lbs. \$1.40.

PUMPKIN

Three pounds will plant an acre

CULTURE. Pumpkins should be planted in hills (4 seeds to a hill) 8 to 10 feet each way and varieties should be kept separate. They require about the same conditions as cucumbers and melons except that farmers usually plant Pumpkins in their corn-rows.

Connecticut Field. (115 days.) Large oval fruits, flat on the end. Rich orange-yellow. Used for canning and pies. Very productive. Average weight about 20 pounds. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 20c.; ¼lb. 60c.; lb. \$1.80.

Green Striped Cushaw. (112 days.) A creamy white crookneck Pumpkin striped green, weighing 14 to 16 pounds each. Flesh is light yellow, coarse but sweet. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 20c.; ¼lb. 60c.; lb. \$1.80.

Mammoth. (120 days.) Averaging 60 pounds, specimens often weigh over 100 pounds. Although largely used for stock-feed the quality is good and makes a splendid pie. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 20c.; ¼lb. 60c.; lb. \$1.80.

Sugar or New England Pie. (108 days.) The ideal home Pumpkin weighing 6 to 8 pounds each. The roundish fruits are deep orange in color with bright orange, thick, sweet, dry flesh of high quality. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 20c.; ¼lb. 60c.; lb. \$1.80.

Yellow Cushaw Neck. (115 days.) This is a huge Pumpkin weighing up to 30 pounds. Very large, full, curved neck; makes fine pies. Color is rich cream-yellow both outside and in. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 20c.; ¼lb. 60c.; lb. \$1.80.

RADISHES

One ounce will plant 100 feet of row; 8 to 12 pounds, an acre

CULTURE. Radishes require light rich soil and must have plenty of moisture to be crisp and tender. Plant as early as ground is workable, sowing thinly in rows or broadcast in borders; repeat every two weeks for succession. Sow seed for Winter Radishes in late July and August. These should be dug before frost and stored in a cellar.

Early Varieties

Crimson Giant. (28 days.) The large roots are globes to 1½ inches, deep crimson in color, and the firm white flesh is of superior quality. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 15c.; ¼lb. 40c.

Early Scarlet Globe or Saxa. (15 days.) A round scarlet Radish with small tops. Crisp and tender; excellent for forcing. Grows very quickly. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 15c.; ¼lb. 40c.

Early White-tipped. (18 days.) An early variety of fine appearance, with deep scarlet roots tipped white. Crisp white flesh, mild in flavor. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 15c.; ¼lb. 40c.

Iceberg. (35 days.) Long, thin white roots that have a delicious, appetizing taste. Remains in good table condition for a long time. Fine for home or market. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 15c.; ¼lb. 40c.; lb. \$1.10.

White-tipped Sparkler. (25 days.) Nearly round carmine-red roots with a small white tip. Flesh white, crisp, and mild. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 15c.; ¼lb. 40c.

Winter Varieties

Celestial or Chinese. (60 days.) The mildest Winter Radish. White roots can be used when only 3 inches long but are good up to 6 inches, at which size they should be stored. Flesh is white, crisp and quite mild. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 15c.; ¼lb. 40c.

Long Black Spanish. (58 days.) Cylindrical, somewhat roughened, black-skinned roots with solid, white, pungent flesh. A fine keeper. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 15c.; ¼lb. 40c.

Round Black Spanish. (60 days.) A good round black-skinned winter Radish, 2 to 3 inches in diameter. The skin is almost black and the flesh white. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 15c.; ¼lb. 40c.

RHUBARB ROOTS

Plant the roots 3 to 4 feet apart in well-manured ground. A heavy manure mulch around the crowns each winter will furnish extra-quality stalks.

McDonald. Tender, thin-skinned, brilliant red stalks of fine flavor. Low in acidity. Especially good in the North. 15c. per root; 85c. for 6.

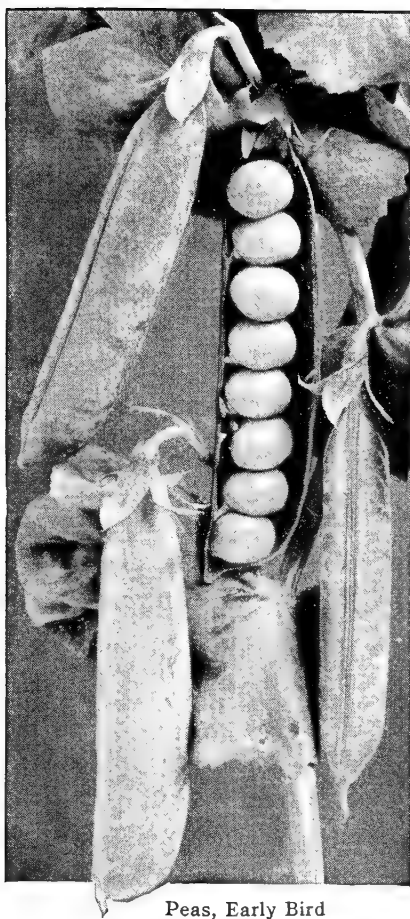
SALSIFY or OYSTER PLANT

One ounce will sow 50 feet of row; 8 to 10 pounds, an acre

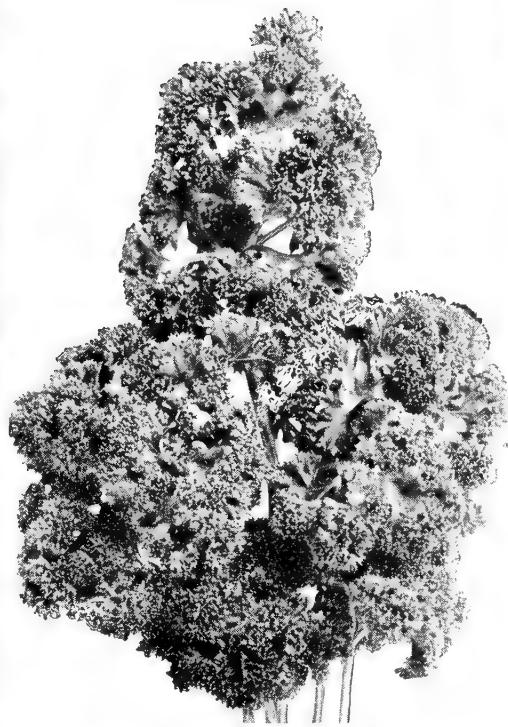
Salsify is a delicious vegetable and really has an oyster flavor.

CULTURE. Does best in a light, rich, mellow soil and requires about same treatment as parsnips; can be left in ground all winter. Sow 1 inch deep in rows early in spring. Thin to stand 6 inches apart.

Sandwich Island. (120 days.) Roots 8 to 9 inches long and 1½ to 2 inches in diameter. Flesh is almost white and the oyster flavor is excellent. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 80c.; ¼lb. \$2.50.



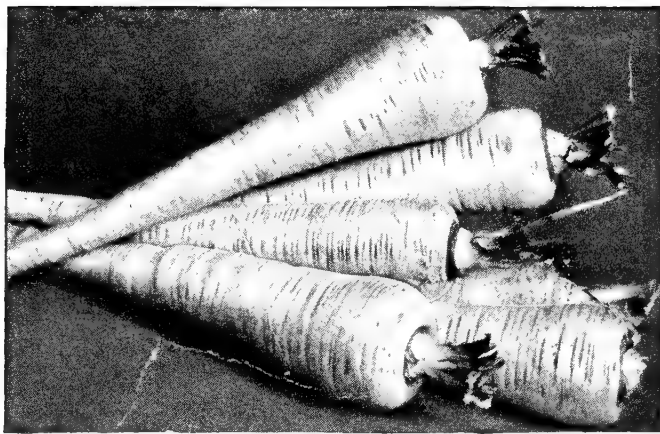
Peas, Early Bird



Parsley, Best Triple Curled



Peas, Thomas Laxton



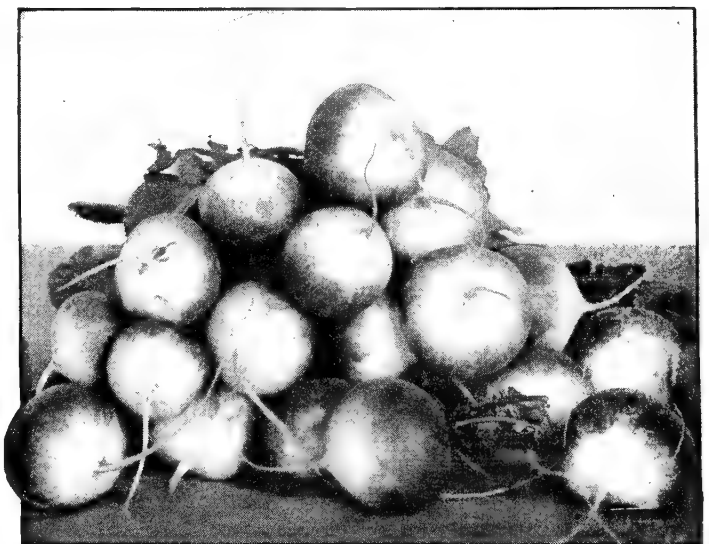
Parsnip, Hollow-Crowned



Muskmelon, Rocky Ford



Tomato,
Marglobe



Radishes, Early White-tipped

SQUASH

One ounce will plant 15 to 25 hills;
3 pounds, an acre

CULTURE. Plant in hills like cucumbers and melons, the bush varieties 3 to 4 feet apart and the winter kinds 6 to 9 feet.

Early White or Patty Pan. (52 days.) This old favorite for home- and market-gardens is shaped somewhat like a pie with scalloped edges. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 20c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c.; lb. \$2.00.

Hubbard. (105 days.) The leading Winter Squash for years. It has a green, warted exterior and fine-grained, orange-yellow flesh which is dry, sweet and richly flavored. It bakes very dry. Our stock of Hubbard is the very best. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 20c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c.; lb. \$2.00.

SWISS CHARD

Spinach Beet

One ounce will sow 60 feet of row

Chard is high in vitamin A and is a reliable source of iron.

CULTURE. Sow the seeds about an inch apart in the row, covering with an inch of soil. When 3 to 4 inches tall, thin to stand 8 to 10 inches apart in the row. The plants will furnish greens all summer and fall. If protected over winter they will furnish early greens before the new crop is ready.

Lucullus. (60 days.) Plants grow $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 feet tall, with many creamy white, curled leaves carried on broad thick stalks. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 20c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c.; lb. \$1.50.

SPINACH

One ounce will sow 100 feet of row;
15 pounds, an acre

Spinach is an excellent source of supply for iron and vitamins A and C. An important vegetable for everyone's diet.

CULTURE. Use well-manured ground, and sow in rows, covering 1 inch deep, later thinning to 5 inches apart. Sow every two weeks from early spring until hot weather. Sow again in September for a fall crop.

Bloomsdale Long-standing. (45 days.) Remains in cutting condition long after earlier types have gone to seed. The highly crumpled and blistered dark green leaves are unusually attractive. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c.; lb. 50c.

Bloomsdale Reselected. (39 days.) A first-early, vigorous variety with fast-growing plants which are hardy and attractive. Leaves are dark glossy green and are heavily savoyed. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c.; lb. 50c.

Virginia Wilt-resisting. (40 days.) Bred at the Virginia Experiment Station for mosaic resistance, this variety is valuable for growing on infested soil. The savoyed and crumpled leaves are crisp and tender. Growth is upright. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c.; lb. 50c.

RUTABAGA

Swede Turnip

Improved Long Island (American Purple-top). (90 days.) Grows to a large size but remains solid and fine-grained. Yellow roots, purple at the top; flesh deep yellow, mild and sweet. Keeps well. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c.; lb. 75c.

TURNIPS

One ounce will sow 100 feet of row;
2 pounds, an acre

CULTURE. They do best in highly enriched, light, sandy or gravelly soils. Commence sowing the earliest varieties in April in drills from 12 to 15 inches apart, and thin out early to 6 to 9 inches in rows. For a succession sow at intervals of a fortnight until the last week in July; from then until the end of August sowing may be made for the fall and main crop. Turnips may be preserved until spring by cutting off the tops about 1 inch from the bulb, storing in the cellar or cold shed during the winter, covering the roots with dry sand. They should be harvested before the severe frost sets in, for, though comparatively hardy, few will survive the winters of the Northern States in the open ground.

Amber Globe Green Crown. (75 days.) A yellow-fleshed variety; fine-grained, tender and sweet; top bronzy. Roots most desirable for use when 3 to 4 inches in diameter. Oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c.; lb. 75c.

Amber Globe Red Crown. (70 days.) Creamy yellow roots and reddish tops. Oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c.; lb. 75c.

Cow Horn. (80 days.) Pure white except for a bit of green in the crown. Roots up to 15 inches to the point and often slightly crooked. Bears a large crop. Oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c.; lb. 60c.

Purple-Top White Globe. (55 days.) The most popular Turnip for home- and market-gardens. Dark green, erect tops and large smooth globes, purple-red above, white below. The white flesh is sweet, crisp and tender. Oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c.; lb. 60c.

WATERMELON

One ounce will plant 30 hills;
4 pounds, an acre

CULTURE. Same as muskmelon except that they should be planted 8 to 10 feet apart each way.

Dixie Queen. (85 days.) This Southern favorite is a medium-sized, oval-round melon attractively striped dark green on light green with thin but tough rind. The flesh is sparkling red, firm, juicy and sweet. White seeds. Melons average 30 pounds and ship well. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 25c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 80c.; lb. \$2.50.

Halbert Honey. (88 days.) About 20 inches long, with dark green rind. Sweet flavor. An excellent long, cylindrical variety for the home-garden. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 20c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c.; lb. \$2.00.

Improved Kleckley Sweet. (85 days.) This improved strain has the same delicious sweet red flesh of the old favorite Kleckley's Sweet. The rind is rather thin but reasonably tough, insuring carrying for short hauls. Large, dark green, oblong fruits averaging 30 to 40 pounds. White seed. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 20c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c.; lb. \$2.00.

Stone Mountain. (90 days.) A high-quality shipping melon liked by home gardeners. Fruits are oval-round and very large. Thin but tough rind of medium green with indistinct veining. Flesh is rich scarlet, fine-grained and very sweet. Seed white with black edges. On good melon ground they weigh from 30 to 40 pounds. each. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 20c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c.; lb. \$2.00.

Tom Watson. (90 days.) The melon of every market and every man's garden. The attractive fruits are long cylinders of dark green with deep red, firm, crisp flesh of good flavor. Brown seed. A splendid keeper. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 20c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c.; lb. \$2.00.

HOTKAPS will enable you to have an earlier crop of melons. Sow the seed in April and cover each hill with a Hotkap. This will keep out frost, insects, and excessive rain and wind until the young plants can take care of themselves.

TOMATO

One ounce will produce 1500 plants;
6 ounces will plant an acre

Tomatoes are reliable providers of vitamins A and C and every garden requires a lot of them to supply the family's needs the year round.

CULTURE. Seed should be started in a hotbed in March, transplanted to a coldframe, and finally to open ground in May. The soil should be rich and in full sun but protected from wind. In the home-garden the plants should be supported on stakes or wires.

Red Varieties

Beefsteak. (115 days.) A large Tomato for home and market use. Plants are heavy and of open habit. The scarlet-red, solid fruits have deep scarlet flesh with a rich subacid flavor. A meaty Tomato growing rapidly in popularity. Pkt. 10c.; oz. \$1.40; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$4.00.

Bonny Best. (100 days.) A standard variety for market gardeners, shippers and canners. Plants of average size produce bright scarlet, smooth fruits of medium size and excellent quality. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 85c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.65.

Earliana. (90 days.) Fruits are medium size, flattened, firm, bright red. Always reaches market when a crop means real money. Pkt. 10c.; oz. \$1.20; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$3.50.

John Baer. (100 days.) Rich scarlet-red fruits, smooth, firm, and medium large. Nearly round in shape; slightly flattened at the top. Used by many home gardeners for a main crop. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 70c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.00.

Marglobe. (100 days.) A second-early Tomato with strong, disease-resistant plants which continue to thrive and bear fine fruit long after other varieties are gone. Fruits are beautiful red globes with meaty flesh of delicious flavor, free from acid. A good shipper and should be in every home-garden. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 80c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.50.

Rutgers. (100 days.) Fruits are medium to large, globe-shaped, slightly flattened at the stem end. Flesh very firm and red. This variety ripens from the inside, or gets its color on the inside before it fully ripens up on the outside, which makes it especially desirable for canning and for juice. The vines are vigorous, quite leafy and more resistant than some other sorts to blight and other Tomato diseases. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 80c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.50.

Stone. (115 days.) Always makes good for a main crop of large, solid, scarlet-red fruits which keep well and do not crack. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 85c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.65.

Pink Varieties

Oxheart. (118 days.) Great rosy pink, heart-shaped fruits up to 2 pounds each. They are mildly acid and very solid, with few seeds. Pkt. 10c.; oz. \$2.00.

Ponderosa. (115 days.) The largest of all Tomatoes. Has few seeds and its flesh is sweet and mild. Quite often called the "Beefsteak" Tomato. Pkt. 10c.; oz. \$1.60.

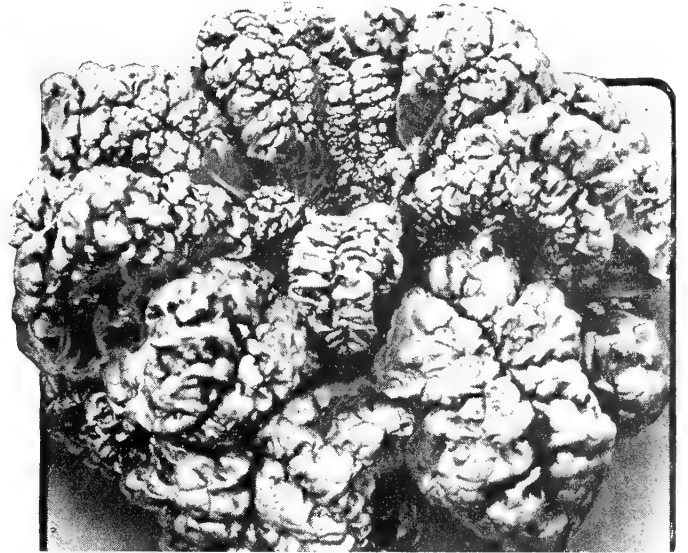
Yellow Variety

Golden Queen. (110 days.) Large golden yellow fruits of mild flavor; smooth and solid. Pkt. 10c.; oz. \$1.50.

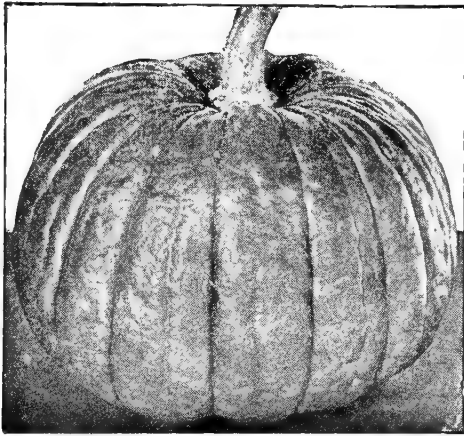
Vegetables for Vitamins



Turnip, Purple-Top White Globe

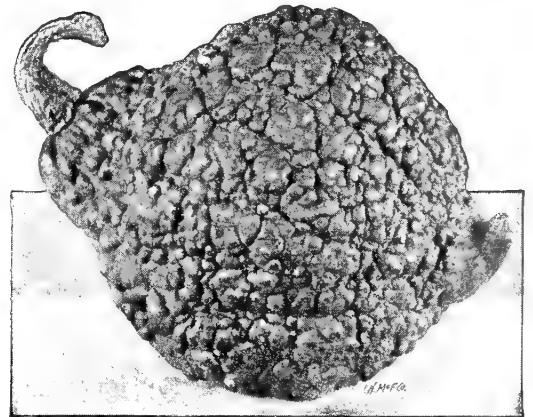


Spinach, Bloomsdale Reselected

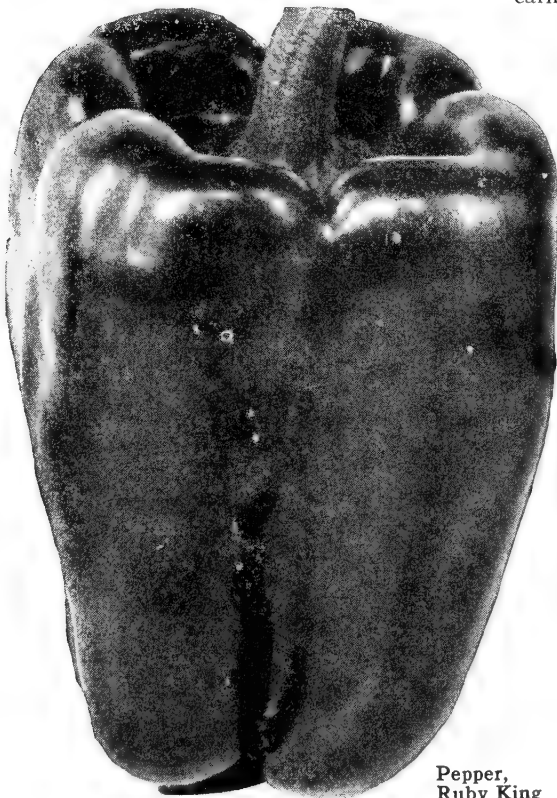


Pumpkin, New England Pie

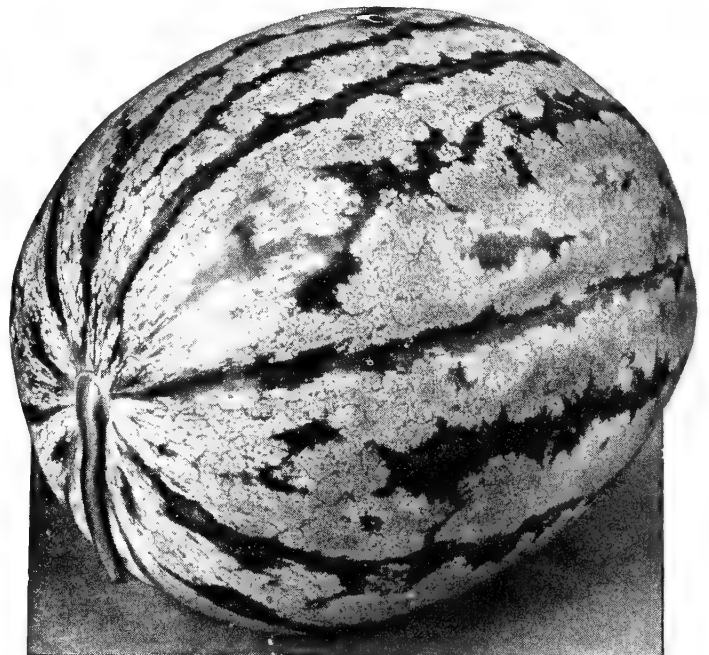
When fall comes it is a comforting feeling to know that you have vegetables in your garden that will go right on producing for a while longer. Spinach is one of these cool-season plants, as every gardener knows who has seen it bolt to seed in hot weather. Turnips and winter Squash are other vegetables that give fall meals a "harvest home" flavor. Think of your garden as a season-long producer and plan it so that you have plenty of these later things to replace the earlier varieties.



Squash, Hubbard



Pepper, Ruby King



Watermelon, Dixie Queen

Colorful FLOWERS for Home and Garden

All Flower Seeds 10c packet

AGERATUM. A splendid edging plant that produces heads of feathery blue flowers all summer and fall. Mound-like plants.

ALYSSUM, Sweet. Excellent for rock-gardens and as border plants. Honey-scented white flowers. Blooms well all summer.

ASTERS. Long-stemmed flowers for cutting in late summer and fall. Large, double blooms in a good range of color.

BABY'S BREATH. Dainty white flowers in a cloudy mass on 2-foot plants. Ideal for mixing with other flowers in bouquets.

BALSAM. An old favorite garden flower of easy culture. Bushy, 2-foot plants bearing masses of brilliantly colored blooms.

CALENDULA. Free-branching plants 2 feet high, bearing quantities of orange and yellow flowers. Fine for cutting.

CALLIOPSIS. Long-stemmed yellow flowers. Easy to grow and ideal for cutting. Blooms freely.

CANDYTUFT. For the front of the border and rock-gardens. Flowers in shades of pink, lavender, and white, in great trusses.

CANTERBURY BELLS. Bell-shaped flowers in shades of blue, pink, and white. Splendid for the border.

CARNATIONS. Fragrant double flowers of white, pink, and crimson. Plant the seed early.

CELOSIA. Showy red and yellow flowers useful for drying for winter bouquets.

CENTAUREA (Bachelor's Button; Ragged Sailor). Free-blooming all summer and fall. Splendid for cutting.

COSMOS. Tall plants blooming in late summer. Daisy-shaped pink flowers with long stems for cutting.

DAHLIAS. Annual type that may be grown from seed. Semi-double flowers in a wide color range.

DELPHINIUM. Outstanding plants for the back of the border. Tall spikes of blue flowers. Very fine.

EVERLASTING. For winter bouquets. An easy grower.

FOUR O'CLOCK. Bushy plants with loads of fragrant flowers. Makes a good hedge.

FOXGLOVE. Thimble-shaped flowers on long spikes; various colors, heavily spotted. Grows 3 to 4 feet high.

GOURDS. Grow them like cucumbers and use the fruits for house decoration. Many interesting types.

HELIANTHUS (Sunflower). Daisy-like flowers prized for cutting. Very free blooming. Plant in the sun.

HOLLYHOCK. Background plants 6 to 7 feet tall, thriving anywhere. Blooms in August and September.

KOCHIA (Burning Bush). Bushy plant 2 feet high, with feathery, light green foliage that turns crimson in early fall.

LARKSPUR. Blue, pink, and white flowers on long spikes. Grows 3 to 4 feet tall. Fine for cutting.

LOBELIA. Lovely little dainty blue flowers on a plant 6 inches high. For edging and rock-gardens.

LUPINS. Plants 2 to 3 feet tall, with striking spikes of flowers resembling sweet peas in shape. Mixture of colors.

MARIGOLD, African. Tall, double, orange flowers. Grows easily and blooms freely.

M., Guinea Gold. Ruffled blooms of golden yellow.

M., Harmony. Deep orange with a collar of maroon petals. About 1 foot tall. Fine for bedding and cutting.

MIGNONETTE. Loved for its fragrance. Does best in cool weather.

MOONFLOWER. Large fragrant white flowers open at night and on cloudy days.

MORNING-GLORY, Heavenly Blue. Large blue trumpet flowers. Poor soil produces the best flowers.

M., Scarlett O'Hara. A rosy red companion for Heavenly Blue.

NASTURTIUM. An old-fashioned plant growing well in poor soil. Blooms in a few weeks after planting.

NICOTIANA. Fragrant, star-shaped, pure white flowers. Blooms all summer and fall.

NIGELLA. Cup-shaped blue flowers partly hidden by the lacy foliage.

PETUNIA, Velvet Blue. Very fine color.

P., Mixed Colors. Will produce a colorful display.

PHLOX. Branching plants 12 to 18 inches tall, bearing heads of colorful bloom from early summer till frost.

POPPY, Shirley, Single Mixed. Dainty, silky-petaled flowers in a fine mixture of colors. Don't try to transplant them.

PORTULACA. A bright-flowered little plant for dry, sunny locations. Grows only a few inches tall.

RICINUS (Castor-oil Plant). Large, showy plants 6 feet tall, for the back of the border. The large foliage gives a tropical effect.

SCABIOSA. Pincushion-shaped flowers in a wide range of colors. Good for cutting.

SNAPDRAGON. Spikes of bloom all summer and fall, on an easy-growing plant. Attractive indoors and out.

STOCKS. Tall spikes of double flowers, delightfully fragrant. Excellent in mixed bouquets.

SWEET PEAS. Dainty, fragrant flowers. Plant early for best results.

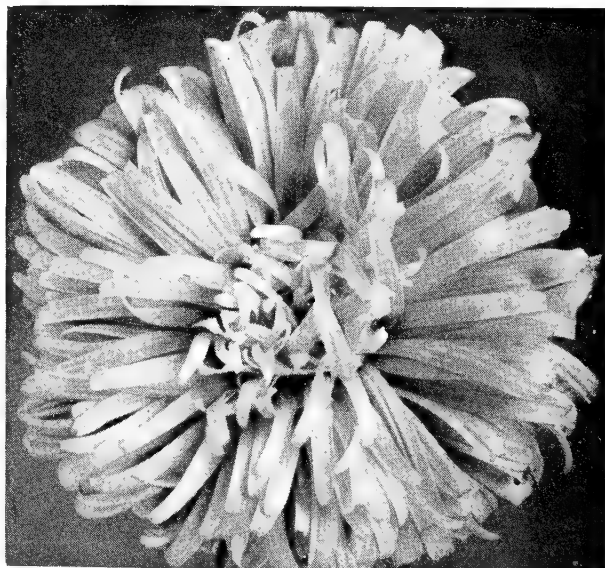
SWEET WILLIAM. Plants 1 to 1½ feet tall, with heads of bright-colored bloom. For bedding, borders, and rock-gardens.

VERBENA. Fragrant, old-fashioned flowers on spreading plants.

ZINNIA, Dahlia-flowered. The largest blooms of the Zinnia family. Blooms freely all summer.

Z., Fantasy. Shaggy, 3-inch flowers on 2-foot plants. Distinct and colorful.

Z., Pompon. Bright little ball-shaped blooms on 2-foot plants. Splendid cut-flowers.



Aster

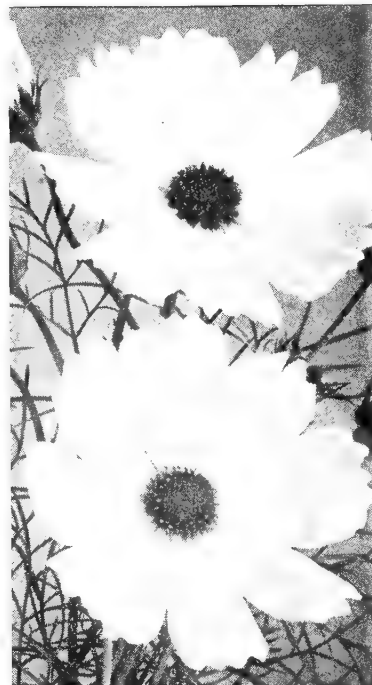


Morning-Glory, Heavenly Blue

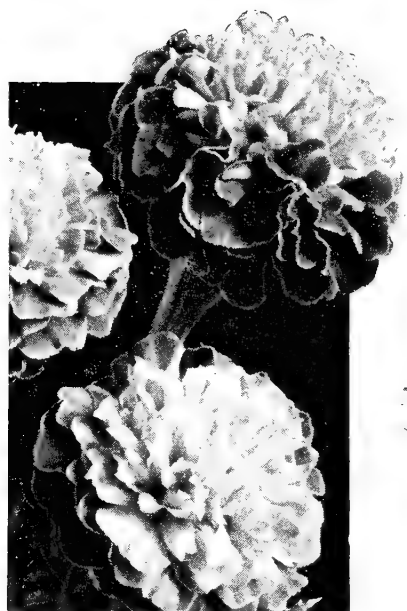


Sweet Peas

ALL
FLOWER SEEDS
10c. per packet



Cosmos



Marigold, Harmony



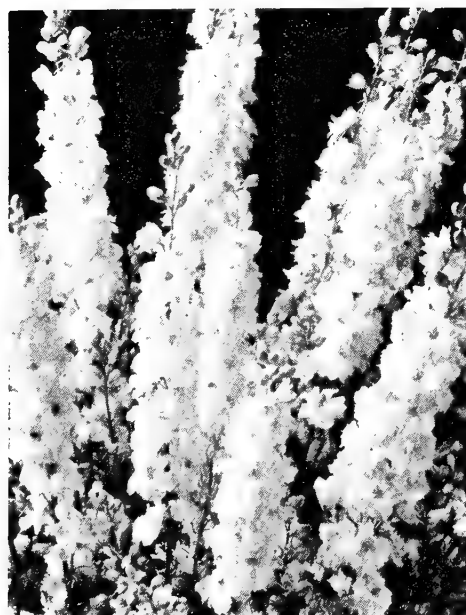
Centaurea (Bachelor's Button)



Nasturtiums



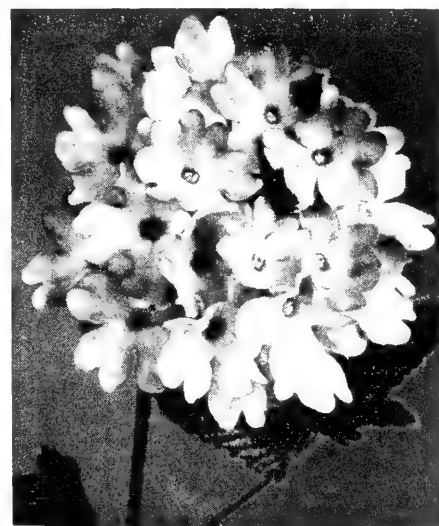
Sweet Alyssum



Larkspur, Blue, Pink, White



Poppy, Shirley, Single Mixed



Verbena

FARMERS SUPPLY'S *Blood-Tested*

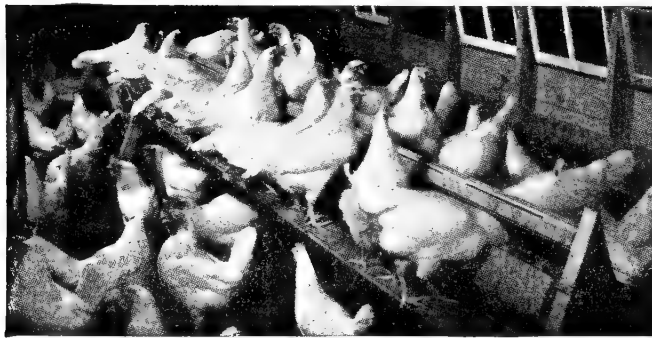
BABY CHICKS *They Live . Grow . Pay*

BREEDING THAT COUNTS

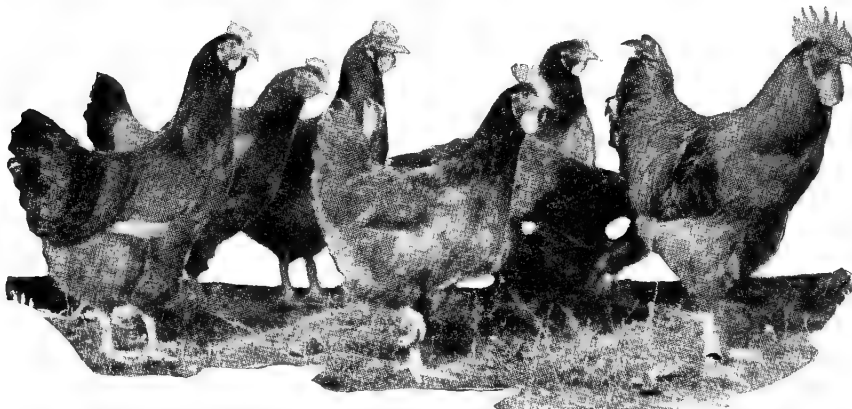
Regardless of breed or variety, you will find that every chick we hatch comes from an egg laid by a pure-bred selected female, mated with specially chosen pure-bred cock birds.

A Few Words About Our High Standards

Health, vigor and vitality are all important factors in raising baby chicks successfully. We take no chance on quality. Every fowl in our free range farm flocks has met the strict requirements of the high standard we set for our breeders. Each bird has been



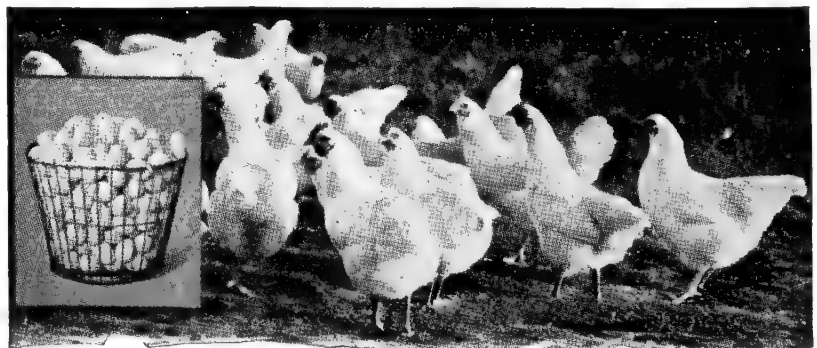
Leader Strain White Leghorns



Super New Hampshire Reds

WHITE ROCKS

We are indeed proud of our White Rocks for many reasons. They start laying early and stay on the job shelling out big eggs to turn into **READY CASH** the year 'round. Their yellow skin makes them dress attractively. The meat is delicious and in demand at the highest market prices. What more need be said? How many of these vigorous chicks shall we ship?



White Rocks



**WE ARE YOUR KEY
TO PROSPERITY**



chosen for body size, color, health, breed-type, and indicated ability to transmit egg-producing qualities to the resulting chick.

Our eggs are scientifically incubated in modern equipment to produce chicks that live, grow and mature into profitable fowls. They are the healthiest, most vigorous little huskies that you have ever seen. We set only large, uniform eggs of standard weight and good shell texture.

Every bird in our breeding flocks is BWD Pullorum clean.

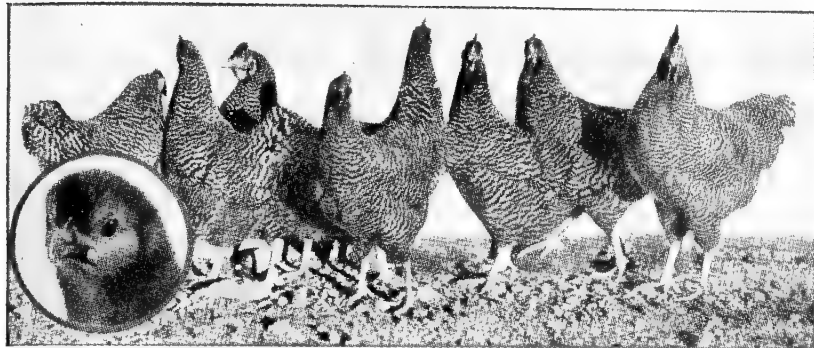
LEADER STRAIN WHITE LEGHORNS

Our White Leghorns embody the finest qualities of this popular breed. These birds come from special parent flocks that have established a reputation for their year-round production of big chalk-white eggs. Because they mature quickly to the broiler and layer stage and are great foragers, our Leghorns are easy to raise and pay you good dividends.

**MORE EGGS—LARGER EGGS—HEAVIER BIRDS
IT DOES MAKE A DIFFERENCE**

SUPER NEW HAMPSHIRE REDS

More than ten years ago we introduced this splendid strain to our customers. Since that time they have become quite popular. Similar to the Rhode Island Reds, they are yellow-skinned, exceptionally rapid growers that lay very large brown eggs and lots of them. They are in great demand both for broilers and layers. A most profitable breed.



Barred Rocks

BARRED ROCKS

Here is another favorite dual-purpose breed. They command a premium in most poultry markets and are fine for table use at almost any age. No other breed has enjoyed such popularity for so long a time. They lay large brown eggs. You will be highly pleased with our Barred Rocks.

CHICK PRICES

White Rocks
Barred Plymouth Rocks

per 100
per 100

S. C. White Leghorns
Super New Hampshire Reds

per 100
per 100

Please Note: All New Hampshire Red Eggs come direct from the breeder in New Hampshire (Write for Latest Prices)

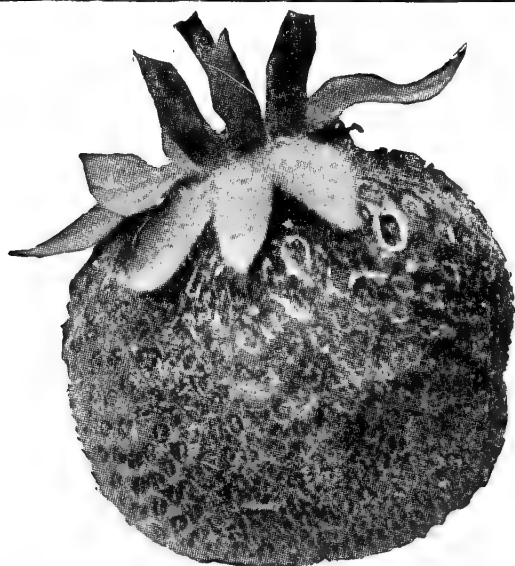
Mammoth White Pekin Ducklings

Bred for rapid maturity. By careful selection and constant improvement we are now in a position to offer our customers the very best in quality Ducklings.

They are ready to jump out of the box and start eating when you receive them and grow rapidly into fine market birds. When properly fed, our Mammoth White Pekin Ducks will weigh from 5½ to 7 pounds when nine weeks old, commanding top prices on any market. **\$30.00 per 100; 35c. each in less than 100 lots.**

Stadzry Poultry Litter

Keeps baby chicks, turkey poults and ducklings warmer, drier, and safer from coccidiosis. All these advantages! Light in color, highly absorbent, practically dustless, expands with use, covers well, lasts long. **Bale.**



STRAWBERRY PLANTS

prevent the fruit from getting dirty. A winter mulch is a good protective measure.

The Strawberry plants which we sell are raised in a large Delaware nursery. They are highly recognized for their strong, heavy roots. All the plants are carefully dug, inspected and packed in ventilated crates. If you are unable to set out the plants as soon as they arrive, be sure to open the bundle and heel the plants in—that is, dig a shallow trench for them and cover them with soil as a temporary protection.

DORSETT. Extra early but frost, drought, and rain do not damage them. Large, solid berries, splendid for canning and shipping. \$3.00 per 100; \$6.90 for 300; \$15.00 per 1000.

PREMIER. Early and very productive. Probably the most profitable and popular in the Northern and Middle States. \$3.00 per 100; \$6.90 for 300; \$15.00 per 1000.

FAIRFAX. Extra-fine quality. Large, firm berries, quite dark when ripe. Ideal for home-gardens. \$3.00 per 100; \$6.90 for 300; \$15.00 per 1000.

CATSKILL. A midseason variety yielding heavily. Good quality, firm, attractive. \$3.00 per 100; \$6.90 for 300; \$15.00 per 1000.

BIG JOE. Brilliant red berries in midseason. Fairly firm, large; fine flavor. Moderate in yield. \$3.00 per 100; \$6.90 for 300; \$15.00 per 1000.

CHESAPEAKE. Late. Top quality, nearly frostproof. Firm, rich red berries. \$3.00 per 100; \$6.90 for 300; \$15.00 per 1000.

Prices quoted on larger lots and other varieties upon request. All plants f.o.b. Lancaster, Pa.

NOTICE: Strawberry plants cannot be sent by mail. Place order early and call at 137 E. King St. for plants.

"STATION" HYBRID CORN

"Better Made Certified Station Hybrids"

U. S. 13. Requires longest season of all. Very popular in Chester, Lancaster and Delaware counties, Pennsylvania, and in parts of Maryland, New Jersey, and Delaware where full growing season and good soils are available. Single eared. Very strong roots. Large fodder type. Frequently grown for silo. Prefers rich soils. Ears well covered with husk.

U. S. 65. 3 to 7 days earlier than U. S. 52 or U. S. 44. Greater resistance to aphids than U. S. 52. Medium-height stalks. Deep, smooth kernels.

IOWA 939. Early maturity for southeastern Pennsylvania and similar areas. Well liked in southwestern and central Pennsylvania and northern New Jersey. Excellent yielder for early-season Corn. Adapted in wide area. Very fine for hand-husking as ears break from stalk quite easily.

STATION PRICES:

Lb. 20 cts. $\frac{1}{4}$ bus. \$2.35; $\frac{1}{2}$ bus. \$4.50;
bus. \$8.25

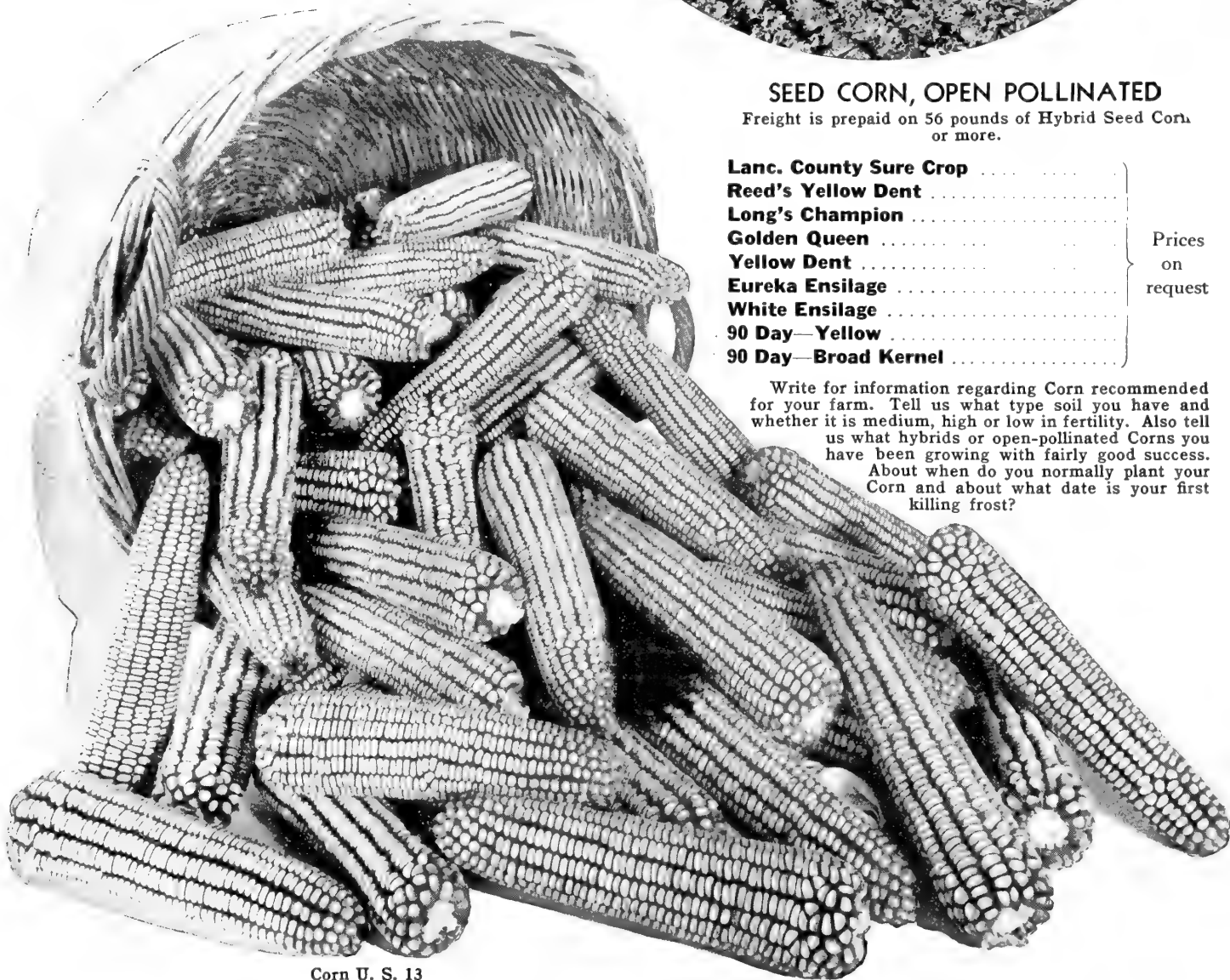


SEED CORN, OPEN POLLINATED

Freight is prepaid on 56 pounds of Hybrid Seed Corn or more.

Lanc. County Sure Crop	} Prices on request
Reed's Yellow Dent	
Long's Champion	
Golden Queen	
Yellow Dent	
Eureka Ensilage	
White Ensilage	
90 Day—Yellow	
90 Day—Broad Kernel	

Write for information regarding Corn recommended for your farm. Tell us what type soil you have and whether it is medium, high or low in fertility. Also tell us what hybrids or open-pollinated Corns you have been growing with fairly good success. About when do you normally plant your Corn and about what date is your first killing frost?



Corn U. S. 13

FARMCO HYBRID SEED CORN

Large Flat Kernel Grades

Delivered to Farm or Railroad Station (our option)

Farmco Hybrid Corn has proved to be an outstanding kind for eastern states. Tests carried out by the leading growers have proved its superiority on several points:

It has been known to yield as much as 20 per cent more than open-pollinated Corn.

Its roots reach so far down into the ground that they are able to find moisture even in dry seasons.

These long roots help to anchor the plant against the wind, and keep it standing straight throughout the growing season.

Farmco is a good feeding Corn, for its kernels are soft.

It is easily picked and graded; it germinates well and is naturally strong and healthy.

FARMCO 129A. Large-eared Corn with high shelling percentage. Kernels large, with deep yellow color; soft starch. Heavy fodder type. Matures in 120 to 130 days. Recommended for good soils in Lancaster County, Pa., and the territory south and east of Lancaster County.

FARMCO 125. Deep kernels with excellent shelling percentage. Matures 10 to 14 days earlier than 129A with less fodder. Adapted to wide range of soil types and particularly on the medium to lighter soils of central and southeastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Maryland and Delaware.

FARMCO AA2. Used in Lancaster County as a 90 to 100-day Corn for late planting and often used in Lancaster and Chester counties for planting after pea crop is harvested. Good-sized ears. Medium-size stalk. Excellent yielder for short-season Corn. Recommended in central and southwestern Pennsylvania for general planting.

FARMCO 116. Approximately 5 days earlier than AA2 with shorter but larger girth ears and shorter fodder. Used in territories with growing seasons about like Bloomsburg, Sunbury or Lewistown, Pa. Has very deep kernels of the soft starch dent type.

FARMCO 11. Slightly earlier than 116, with stalks similar to 116 but ears, although smaller, more like AA2 in appearance. Farmco 11 recommended in areas north and with shorter growing seasons than 116 territory.

FARMCO ENSILAGE. Something entirely new and different in Hybrids. Top yielder consistently in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, and Maryland for fodder and silage use. Requires long season for maturing but is a champion silage producer. Stalks 14 and 15 feet are not uncommon. Plant a field of Farmco Ensilage this year if you want Corn your neighbors will be talking about this fall. Different type ear and kernel than any other hybrids.



Corn, Farmco 125

FARMCO PRICES:

Lb. 20 cts.;
1/4 bus. \$2.35;
1/2 bu. \$4.50;
bu. \$8.25.



Silo Corn, Farmco Ensilage.



Harvesting Alfalfa



Pennsylvania Red Clover

ALFALFA

NORTHWESTERN-GROWN ALFALFA. One of the most important crops grown on a farm. Once established, it lasts several years and yields three or four crops of nutritious hay every season. In feeding value, as a drought resister and soil builder, nothing is better than Alfalfa. Northern-grown seed will stand winter weather well. Sow 15 to 20 lbs. per acre.

KANSAS-GROWN ALFALFA. Has done very well in tests in Pennsylvania, where it has become very popular. It starts to grow early in the spring, and several cuttings are possible in a season. Rarely winter-kills. This type of seed is priced lower than Northwestern-grown. Sow 15 to 20 lbs. per acre.

OKLAHOMA APPROVED ALFALFA. Recommended for southern part of Lancaster County, where it usually survives the winters. No great difference in yield has been noted between Oklahoma and Kansas seed in the milder parts of the country, but Kansas-grown seed is hardier. Sow 15 to 20 lbs. per acre.

GRIMM ALFALFA. Productiveness and extreme hardiness have built a splendid reputation for this variety. The roots are more spreading than ordinary Alfalfa, without a long tap-root, and it is therefore good for shallow soils. Stems and leaves somewhat finer and leafier. Sow 15 to 20 lbs. per acre.

CLOVERS

PENNSYLVANIA RED CLOVER (MEDIUM). Rapidly becoming the most popular and dependable strain of Red Clover for Lancaster and neighboring counties. This strain is important because of its vigorous growth and its resistance to severe winter conditions. Pennsylvania Red Clover has been recommended by the Department of Agriculture as being superior to Clover from other sections. (Because of poor yields, there will be very little Pennsylvania Red Clover available for 1947 planting. We recommend that you substitute Northwestern-Grown Red Clover.)

NORTHWESTERN-GROWN RED CLOVER (MEDIUM). Is grown in Michigan, Idaho, northern part of Illinois, and Iowa. This type seed is adapted to Pennsylvania and will withstand severe winter conditions. We highly recommend this type, which has proved successful in the past years when Pennsylvania Red Clover could not be had due to short crop or crop failures. Sown in mixtures of alsike and alfalfa, or as a straight seed. Sown in early spring at the rate of 5 to 6 lbs. per acre. In mixture, sow 3 lbs. Red Clover, 2 lbs. alfalfa, and 1 lb. alsike per acre.

MAMMOTH RED CLOVER. About six weeks later than Medium Red, with a stronger root and top. Very valuable for restoring the land when turned under, for it is a rank grower. Makes good hay if cut soon enough. Sow 8 to 10 lbs. per acre.

ALSIKE CLOVER. Does well where other Clovers fail, such as on acid, low, or wet soils. An excellent crop for hay or pasture, or as a soil improver. Bees like it, too. Sow with mixture of red clover and alfalfa at the rate of 1 to 2 lbs. per acre. Sow alone, 10 lbs. per acre.

WHITE SWEET CLOVER. Widely favored as a forage and soiling crop. Nothing is better to rebuild exhausted land. Grows well on almost any soil except acid. One of the first forage crops to provide green feed in the spring. Sow 10 to 15 lbs. per acre.

CRIMSON CLOVER. An annual variety that is valuable as a cover crop, soil improver, or for fodder. Higher in protein than Red Clover and one of the best for silage. Excellent when planted as a winter cover crop and plowed under in the spring as green manure. Sow 15 lbs. per acre.

LADINO CLOVER. A giant White Clover with larger growth and heavy stems which hug the ground. The best all-year pasture crop where moisture is plentiful. Can be pastured in spring or cut twice during the summer. Sow 5 to 7 lbs. per acre. When sown with hay mixtures as red clover and alfalfa, sow 1 to 2 lbs. per acre.

WILD WHITE CLOVER. A fine pasture grass because of its extra thick root system and dense mass of leaves. One plant will cover four or five square yards within a few years. Mixes well with other grass and is of great value in permanent pastures. Sow 5 lbs. per acre.

PRICES ON REQUEST

FIELD SEED

VICLAND SEED OATS. Plump, heavy kernels and stiff, strong straw. Early maturing and resistant to rusts and smuts. A good yielder, not likely to lodge because of its short straw. Needs good soil to do its best. Sow in April or early May, 2 to 3 bus. per acre.

PERMANENT PASTURE MIXTURE. A mixture of high-germinating seed that will give you a satisfactory pasture. Contains nurse-crop seeds as well as more lasting grasses. Use at the rate of 25 lbs. per acre. Ideal for orchards, vacant lots, pastures, grazing lands, etc.

BLACK WILSON SOYBEANS. A very popular variety used primarily as a hay crop. Similar to alfalfa in feed value. Also makes excellent green manure. A small-seeded kind, bearing pods well above the ground. Plant in late May and June. Matures in about 120 days.

SUDAN GRASS. A quick-growing annual grass good for summer pasture since it resists drought conditions. Has a sweet flavor liked by all livestock. May be cut two to four times in a season. Produces more forage in a short time than almost any other crop. Often grown with soybeans.

TIMOTHY. The leading hay grass, thriving on clay or heavy loams, wet or boggy soils, but not on light, sandy ground. Perfectly hardy. Does well when grown with other grasses and legumes. Unequaled as feed for horses and other livestock.

KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS. For permanent pasture mixtures. Starts to grow early in spring and lasts until late fall. Uninjured by cold winters or grazing and trampling of livestock. Needs a rich limestone soil. Forms the basis of all good lawn grass mixtures.

CANADIAN BLUE GRASS. A hardy perennial grass producing fine pasturage for cattle. The creeping rootstalks make a sturdy turf. Stems are flattened and wiry but rich in food value. Grows well on poor, dry soil and stands the extremes of wet and drought.

ORCHARD GRASS. An excellent summer pasture grass, for it stands dry weather well. Starts growth early in spring. Grows well in the shade and in practically all kinds of soil except marshlands. Should be cut for hay just before maturity.

RED-TOP. Especially good on low, wet bottom land. Makes pasture and hay of splendid quality. Can be sown in spring or fall and should be included in all mixtures intended for permanent pasture. Hardy, and makes a heavy sod.

DWARF ESSEX RAPE. An annual plant that produces large leaves; used as pasture for sheep, hogs, poultry, and cattle. Quick and inexpensive. Can be sown any time from early spring until September. Ready for pasture in six to eight weeks.

PERENNIAL RYE GRASS. A rapid-growing grass most desirable for pastures. It is best seeded in mixtures. Stands close grazing; makes a close, heavy sod. Especially valuable on alkali soils. Cut the hay when the plant is in bloom.

DOMESTIC RYE GRASS. This is one of the very best grasses for use as a cover-crop. It has a deep root system which is a source of organic matter for the soil when plowed under. The seed may be sown about the time of the last cultivation. Domestic Rye also is a valuable addition to pasture mixtures because it is such a rapid grower. It provides food for livestock in a very short time and is greatly relished by cattle, hogs, poultry, sheep and horses. The sturdy plants stand close cropping and make a quick comeback afterward. Deep preparation of the soil prior to planting is not necessary.

PRICES ON REQUEST

All Field Seeds delivered in Lancaster County; to all other points we pay freight on 120 pounds or more

LANCASTER, PENNA.

25



Permanent Pasture

More POTATOES Through Use of Good Seed

One of the easiest and best ways to obtain more Potatoes per acre is through the use of sound, healthy Certified Seed Potatoes.

Good Certified Seed Potatoes are those grown especially for seed purposes. They are free, or practically free, from serious seed-borne diseases, true to name, and selected for high yields. Further, they are harvested at the right time, handled carefully, stored properly and shipped under the best transportation conditions.

A blue tag marked Certified Seed Potatoes is attached to each bag, which must pass rigid tests and inspections by the State of Maine.

Certified Seed Potatoes in the long run can be counted on to give nearly twice the yield of ordinary Potatoes.

Use Certified Maine Seed for the best results.

Prices on request, bag or carload lots

COBBLER. An extra-early white Potato of fine quality. Smooth, round, creamy white. A very productive sort.

KATAHDIN. Uniform in size and shape; does well on light soil. Shallow-eyed, glossy, white skinned. Medium early.

GREEN MOUNTAIN. Oblong, slightly flattened in shape. Creamy white skin and pure white flesh of excellent quality. Late.

SEBAGO. A very good producer of smooth white Potatoes. Resistant to heat, blight, and drought. Very late.

RUSSET. Good-sized, round to oblong tubers with pure white flesh and russet-colored skin. Fine baked or boiled. Very late; heavy yielder.

A Field of Green Mountain Potatoes



INSECT, FUNGUS and WEED DESTROYERS

Where postpaid prices are not given, add 10c. per pound and 1c. for each additional pound for mailing

All prices on this list are subject to change without notice.

TAT ANT TRAPS. 25c., postpaid 30c.
Garden-size tube 35c., postpaid 40c.

ANT DROPS (G.&O.). Kills grease-eating and lawn ants. 25c., postpaid 30c.

ARSENATE OF LEAD (S.W.). Most effective for chewing insects. Lb. 35c.; 4 lbs. c.; 48 lbs. \$. Postage extra.

BASI-COP NO. 1 (S.W.). Dust containing no poison or lime. Used for control of blight on celery, tomatoes, potatoes and other vegetables. 4 lbs. c.; 48 lbs. \$. Postage extra.

BASI-COP NO. 3 (S.W.). For dusting potatoes. Kills chewing insects and controls blight. 4 lbs. c.; 48 lbs. \$. Postage extra.

BEAN BEETLE DUST or WET SPRAY (Lucky Strike). Contains .75% rotenone. Controls insects on beans. 4 lbs. c., postpaid \$.

BEAN BEETLE DUST (S.W.). Controls Mexican bean beetles. Contains rotenone. (Not available.)

BEETLE BAIT, Dry. Used to trap Japanese beetles. Oz. 10c., postpaid 15c.; 2½ ozs. 20c., postpaid 25c.

BEETLE BAIT, Liquid. With wick, used in traps. 10c. each, postpaid 15c.

"Black Leaf 40"
40% Nicotine

BLACK-LEAF 40. Kills aphids, sucking insects, and poultry lice. Use 1 ounce to 6 gallons water. Oz. 35c.; 5 ozs. \$1.05; lb. \$2.40; 5 lbs. \$7.40; 10 lbs. \$12.85. Postage extra.

BLUE STONE (Crystal). Used in making wet Bordeaux Mixture to control blight on potatoes and other vegetables. Lb. 10c.; 10 lbs. 95c.; 100 lbs. \$. Postage extra.

BISMUTH SUBSALICYLATE. Used as wet spray to control blue mold in tobacco beds. ½ pound to 100 gallons of water. Lb. \$4.50, postpaid.

BORDEAUX MIXTURE or FUNGI-BORDO (S.W.). In dry form. To be used as insect spray to control blight. Lb. 32c.; 4 lbs. c.; 48 lbs. \$. Postage extra.

CALCIUM ARSENATE (S.W.). Use as dust or wet spray to kill chewing insects. For potatoes and other vine crops. Lb. 24c.; 4 lbs. 52c.; 48 lbs. \$5.00. Postage extra.

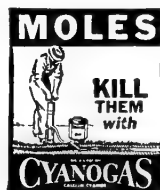
CARBON BISULPHIDE. For weevil and other grain insects. 10 pounds treats 400 bushels. 2½ lbs. 49c.; 10 lbs. \$1.75. Not available.



CERESAN (New Improved). Dust disinfectant to control certain diseases carried on grain seed and narcissus. 4 ozs. 30c.; lb. 80c. Postage extra.

CUTWORM BAIT. Kills sowbugs, earwigs, and cutworms. 3 ozs. 30c., postpaid 35c.; 7 ozs. 45c., postpaid 55c.

CYANOGAS
REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.



CYANOGAS A. Dust for outside use in killing rats, moles, ground squirrels, and certain insects. Lb. 75c., postpaid 85c.

D-X. A powerful non-poisonous spray. Use wet for many beetles, aphids, leafhoppers, and caterpillars. 1½ ozs. 35c., postpaid 40c.; 8 ozs. \$1.30, postpaid \$1.40.

D.D.T. and BASI-COP. Wet spray for potatoes only. Controls insects and blight; increases yields. Contains 50% D.D.T. 4 lbs. \$; 48 lbs. \$, not postpaid.

D.D.T. 50%. Wettable; used as wet spray or dust for potatoes. Increases yields 50 to 75 bushels per acre. 4 lbs. \$; 48 lbs. \$, not postpaid.

LIME SULPHUR (Dry Powder). Mix with water. Used as dormant spray on trees and shrubs and for controlling blue mold in tobacco beds. See page 32 for directions. Lb. 34c.; 12½ lbs. \$1.65. Not available.



MOLE NOTS. Simple bait to kill moles. 35c per box, postpaid 40c.

MOLOGEN. Eliminates moles in short time. Bait is put in runways. ½lb. 50c., postpaid 60c.

NAPHTHALENE FLAKES. Lb. 30c., postpaid 35c.



NICO-FUME PRESSURE FUMIGATORS. For fumigating greenhouses. Simple and easy to use. ½lb. 59c., postpaid 69c.

PARADICHLOROBENZENE. Controls peach borers. Use 1 to 3 ounces per tree. Lb. 30c., postpaid 35c.

PARIS GREEN. ¼lb. 24c., postpaid 30c.; lb. 54c., postpaid 65c.

PESTROY (S.W.). Combination spray of Bordeaux Mixture and Arsenate of Lead for control of certain fungous diseases and chewing insects of fruit, vegetables, and flowers. Lb. 35c., postpaid 40c.; 4 lbs. \$, postpaid \$.

POTATO SPRAY (S.W.). Wet spray to control potato bugs, leafhoppers, and blight. Lb. 26c., postpaid 34c.; 3 lbs. c., postpaid c.

Pyrox
REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.
TRADE MARK REGISTERED

Kills Bugs—Prevents Blight

PYROX WITH NICOTINE. Controls blight and fungous diseases; kills sucking insects. 17-oz. jar 55c., postpaid 60c.; 5 lbs. \$1.95, postpaid \$2.35.



RED ARROW SPRAY. A concentrated pyrethrum insect spray. Easy to mix with water. Non-poisonous. Oz. 35c., postpaid 40c.; 4 ozs. \$1.00, postpaid \$1.10.

ROTENONE DUST (S.W.). 75%. Highly recommended for Mexican bean beetle but very effective against most insects that infest the garden. Use as dust. See page 32. Lb. 38c., postpaid 50c.; 4 lbs. 72c., postpaid 86c.; 48 lbs. \$8.16.

SCALECIDE
THE COMPLETE DORMANT SPRAY

SCALECIDE. Used as dormant spray on fruit trees and shrubs. Use early in spring. See page 32 for directions. Qt. 30c.; gal. 80c.; 5 gals. \$3.75; 55 gals. \$35.90, not postpaid.

PARA-SCALECIDE
FOR PEACH BORER

PARA-SCALECIDE. Safe and easy peach-borer control. Use in fall. Qt. 85c.; gal. \$2.20, not postpaid.



PRODUCTS



SEMESAN. Prevents and controls fungous diseases. Use on bulbs and flowers and vegetable seeds. 2 ozs. 40c.; 12 ozs. \$1.88. Postage extra.

SEMESAN BEL (New Improved). Dip disinfectant to control scale and rhizoctonia carried on white seed potatoes. One pound treats 60 to 80 bushels. 2 ozs. 30c.; lb. \$1.65; 4 lbs. \$5.70. Postage extra.

SEMESAN JR. (New Improved). For controlling certain root rots carried by field and sweet corn. Also prevents rotting in early planting. 1½ ozs. 15c.; 12 ozs. 56c.; 6¼ lbs. \$3.75. Postage extra.

INSECT, FUNGUS AND WEED DESTROYERS, ETC., continued

NON-POISONOUS SLUG-SHOT DUST WITH ROTENONE

SLUG-SHOT. One of the oldest powders for destroying chewing insects. 5 lbs. \$1.20, postpaid.

SPRA-CREAM. A summer spray stabilized 83%, for shade trees, evergreens, fruit trees. Safe to use after new growth starts. 8 ozs. 35c., postpaid 40c.; qt. 70c., postpaid 80c.; gal. \$1.65, postpaid \$1.85.

SULFOCIDE *A Better Summer Spray*

SULFOCIDE. An efficient summer spray for the control of scab and black rot on fruit trees. Excellent for mildew on other plants. See page 32. Pt. 60c., postpaid 70c.; qt. \$1.00, postpaid \$1.20; gal. \$2.50, postpaid \$2.75.

SULPHUR CANDLES. 10c. each, postpaid 15c.; doz. \$1.40, postpaid.

SULPHUR (Flowers). 98% pure. Used for feeding—treating of seed. 10 lbs. 75c.; 50 lbs. \$3.00. Postage extra.

SULPHUR (Dusting). Commercial sulphur. 10 lbs. 60c.; 50 lbs. \$2.50.

WETTABLE SULPHUR or Mulsoid. A wettable sulphur fungicide for certain fruit trees. See page 32. 6 lbs. 72c.; 48 lbs. \$5.28.

SUNOCO SPRAY OIL. Used as dormant spray, delayed dormant spray, and summer spray. Gal. \$, postpaid \$.

SPRAY CATALIZER. A spread, sticker, and softener for Sulfoicide, Lime Sulphur, or Arsenate of Lead. See page 32. 2 lbs. 65c., postpaid 75c.

TREE PAINT. Heals breaks and scars. Pt. 40c., postpaid 50c.



TREE TANGLEFOOT. 6 ozs. 49c., postpaid 60c.; lb. 89c.



TRI-GEN. Triple spray treatment for roses. A fungicide, insect killer, repellent. Stimulates plant growth. Size A, \$1.50, postpaid \$1.60; Size B, \$4.00, postpaid \$4.20; Size C, \$6.00, postpaid \$6.30.

WEED DESTROYERS

AMMATE. Useful for the eradication of certain weeds and helpful in the control of others. It is non-flammable and foliage treated with it is non-hazardous to pets or livestock. 1 pound makes 1 gallon spray. 2 lbs. 75c., postpaid 85c.; 6 lbs. \$2.00, postpaid \$2.25.

CRAB-GRASS ERADICATOR. Kills crab grass, dandelions, Canadian thistle, bindweed and other annual weeds without killing permanent lawn grasses. 5 lbs. 69c., postpaid 80c.

CYANAMID. For weed control in plant beds. Applied 60 days before seeding, at the rate of $\frac{3}{4}$ pound for every square yard of plant bed. Used in October on tobacco beds that are to be seeded the next spring. 100 lbs. \$3.10.

LIQUID WEED KILLER. Also poison ivy. Used with 40 parts water, kills all grasses. Qt. 49c., not postpaid.



One of science's newest aids to the gardener. Kills poison oak, poison ivy, Canada thistle, dandelion, plantain, honeysuckle, and other troublesome weeds without harming lawn grass. Applied as a spray to the weeds, which absorb the liquid and carry it down to the roots. Kills both the top and the root system. Does not leave a residue that would be dangerous to livestock. 1 quart makes 15 gallons spray. 6 ozs. 75c, postpaid 85c; qt. \$2.50, postpaid \$2.75; gal. \$7.50, not postpaid.

FERTILIZERS AND PLANT-FOODS



A special powder for treating seed potatoes on a large scale. Produces larger, more uniform crops and more first-grade potatoes. Dust each bushel of cut seed potatoes with $\frac{1}{2}$ pound of Tubertone. Remarkable results have followed the use of this treatment. 5 lbs. \$5.00; case (30 lbs.) \$27.00, not postpaid.



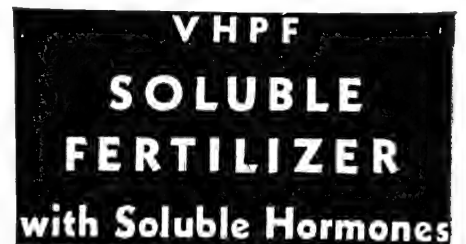
Makes cuttings easy to root. Dip cuttings in Rootone before planting to give faster and better rooting. Stimulates root growth on cuttings; quickens germination of seed and bulbs; reduces damping-off and wards off fungus attack. $\frac{1}{4}$ -oz. pkg. (treats 400 cuttings) 25c.; 2-oz. jar \$1.00; lb. \$5.00, postpaid.



Prevents dropping of apples, pears, peaches, and cherries. Recommended to increase the crops of beans, peas, tomatoes, and other crops. Mix $\frac{1}{2}$ pound Fruitone with each 100 gallons of water, one level teaspoonful to a gallon of water. Trial pkg. 25c.; 2-oz. can \$1.00; 12-oz. can \$5.00, postpaid.



A water-soluble powder containing Vitamin B₁ to repair root growth when seedlings, flowering plants, shrubs, or trees are moved or transplanted. Highly recommended for transplanting tobacco and tomato plants. 1 pound transplants 8 acres. Also beneficial to established plants and shrubs; multiplies roots and makes stronger plants. Sickly plants take on new life when watered with Transplantone every ten days. 1 ounce makes 100 gallons. $\frac{1}{2}$ -oz. can 25c.; 3-oz. can \$1.00; lb. \$4.00, postpaid.



A complete plant-food for tomato and tobacco plants. VHPF is a mixture of very active fertilizer elements that have about the same rate of solubility and is supplemented with root-forming hormones, minerals and trace elements. It furnishes plants with every element needed for vigorous, healthy growth. One pound dissolved in water is equivalent to 10 pounds or more of ordinary dry fertilizer. Recommended by all large canneries for transplanting tomatoes. Use 1 pound in 30 gallons of water. 30-lb. drum \$15.00, postpaid \$15.50.

FERTILIZERS AND PLANT FOODS

ALUMINUM SULPHATE. For rhododendrons and azaleas. Increases acidity of the soil. Lb. 8c.; 10 lbs. 75c.; 100 lbs.

ASPARAGUS SALT. Applied on asparagus beds in April and May. 10 lbs. 18c.; 100 lbs. \$1.20.

BLOOD, Dried. For indoor and outdoor culture of flowering plants like roses, carnations, etc. Its chief element is nitrogen. Temporarily not available.

BONEMEAL, Steamed. A pure soft bone splendid for building up worn-out soil, lawns, etc. Quick acting. Lb. 5c.; 10 lbs. 45c.

BONEMEAL, Raw. Will not burn. A high-class, slow-acting fertilizer. Used and recommended for roses and bulbs. Lb. 5c.; 10 lbs. 45c.

COW MANURE (Bovung). A shredded, dry fertilizer for garden, lawn, and greenhouse. Especially good to mix with compost. 10 lbs. 75c.; 25 lbs. \$1.25; 50 lbs. \$2.15.



HY-TROUS (Liquid Fertilizer). A balanced fertilizer in concentrated form, for shrubs, lawns, house plants, and vegetables. It will supply all the nutrients required. It is odorless, economical to use, and easy to apply. 8 ozs. 59c.; 16 ozs. 98c.; 32 ozs. \$1.79.

HYPONEX. Complete and balanced plant food with vitamin B-1 added. Concentrated; dissolve one teaspoonful in a gallon of water and apply to root systems of all plants. 3 ozs. 25c.; lb. \$1.00.

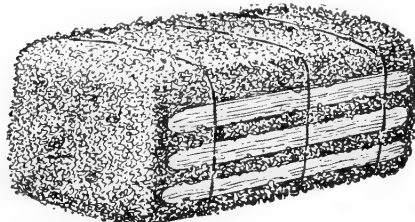
LIME, Hydrated (Powdered). Promotes growth and gives grass a rich color. Applied in early spring. Will sweeten soil that contains too much acid. 10 lbs. 20c.; 25 lbs. 33c.; 50 lbs. 45c.; ton lots.

LIME, Hydrated (Dusting). Used with monohydrated copper sulphate to dust potatoes and other vegetables. 50 lbs. 40c.

LIMESTONE (Ground). 100-lb. bag \$1.25.

MURIATE OF POTASH. Lb. 10c.; 10 lbs. 95c.

NITRATE OF SODA. For side-dressing vegetables and stimulating growth of plants in beds. 10 lbs. 45c.; 100 lbs.



PEAT MOSS (Horticultural). Approximately 20-bus. bale \$4.35; (bale approximately 100 to 120 lbs.)



PLANTABBS. Vitamin B-1 added. Odorless plant-food tablets. Use them to feed house plants. Pkg. 25c.

SHEEP MANURE. A dried manure used on lawns and gardens. Contains 1 to 1½% nitrogen. 10 lbs. 45c.; 100 lbs.

SULPHATE OF AMMONIA. Lb. 5c.; 10 lbs. 45c.

SULPHATE OF POTASH. Lb. 10c.; 10 lbs. 95c.

SUPERPHOSPHATE. Lb. 5c.; 10 lbs. 45c.; 100 lbs. \$1.85.

BLUE-MOLD CONTROL In Tobacco Beds

Bismuth Salsalicylate (Wet Spray)

Use ¾ pound of Bismuth Salsalicylate and 4 ounces of Vatsol K to 50 gallons water. This mixture must be well agitated while being used. Blue-mold protection obtained with bismuth spray lasts longer than that with Fermate. Seven or eight applications should be sufficient. Best results with bismuth are had by spraying heavily and early. Rates of application per 900 square feet of bed, beginning with plants the size of a dime and spraying twice weekly are as follows: first to fourth application, 3 to 3½ gallons; fifth to eighth application, 5 to 6 gallons. Bismuth and Vatsol K for 50 gallons, \$3.50, postpaid \$3.75.

FERMATE (Dust Treatments)

For dust treatments use 2 pounds Fermate and 12 pounds Talc. This makes a 15 per cent dust. Dusts should be mixed not more than six weeks in advance of use and stored in a dry place. Dust treatments should begin before blue mold appears. Use a good crank type duster and apply early in the morning when plants are moist with dew. Cover must be removed to dust. Begin early, with plants the size of a dime, dust regularly twice a week, and apply enough dust. Apply to 900 square feet of bed: first to fourth application, 1 to 1½ pounds; fifth and sixth application, 2 to 2½ pounds; seventh and subsequent, 3 to 3½ pounds. When a dust application is washed off by rain while blue mold is active, repeat the treatment at once. If blue mold is seen in a bed that is being dusted, increase the rate and make three instead of two applications that week. Eight to twelve applications will be required. Fermate and Talc, 14 lbs. \$1.90, postpaid \$2.15. (Because of shortage of Fermate, we cannot supply this material at all times.)

For Successful Lawns and Gardens

VIGORO 4-12-4. A scientifically balanced food. For lawns, trees, shrubs, and flowers. Lb. 10c.; 5 lbs. 45c.; 10 lbs. 85c.; 25 lbs. \$1.50; 50 lbs. \$2.50; 100 lbs. \$4.00.

VIGORO TABLETS. For use on house plants, to stimulate growth. Pkg. 10c.

All prices quoted on this page are subject to Federal rulings and taxes and may be withdrawn without notice. Orders subject to confirmation.

FERTILIZERS

Spring 1947 prices per ton for fertilizers delivered in Lancaster County. Less 10% if paid in cash. Packed in 100-lb. paper bags.

	Granulated	Powdered
10-6-4 Fruit.....		\$49 50
5-10-5 Potatoes.....	\$44 40	43 40
4-12-8 Potatoes.....	46 00	45 00
5-10-10 Peas.....		47 20
4-12-4 Tomatoes.....	43 00	42 00
3-12-6 Tomatoes or Corn.....	42 00	41 00
0-14-7 Oats, Top Dresser.....	37 00	36 00
0-14-7 With Borax.....		38 50
20%.....	31 70	31 70
4-8-10 Tobacco.....	51 10	48 10

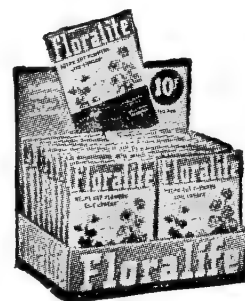
Fertilizer subject to prevailing prices at time of delivery.

Complete Soil-Testing Kit, \$4.75

Home Size, \$2.00; Alkaline Acid Kit, \$1.00.

FLORALIFE

Helps Cut-Flowers Live Longer

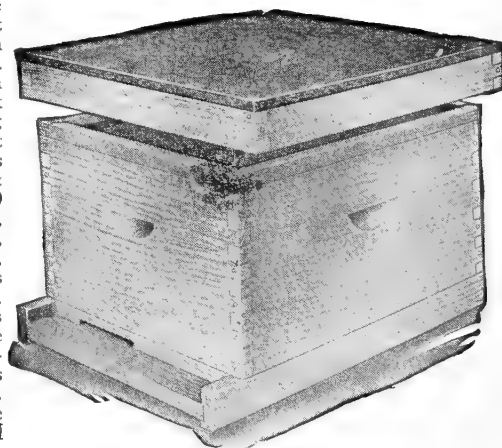


Use in vases of flowers, centerpieces, floral arrangements. Pkt. 10c., postpaid 12c.; handy home size (makes 30 qts. solution) \$1.00, postpaid \$1.10.

Bee Supplies

STANDARD HIVE

10 frames, no foundation, KD



Catalog No. A1. Weight 31 lbs. Price \$4.90

ROOT QUALITY HIVES. Made of select, clear white pine, the corners accurately dovetailed. The improved handholds are hollowed out to fit the fingers. Top is pressed into shape, thereby preventing all leaking. Bottom board is made of cypress. The frames are the new lock-cornered frames that can be assembled faster than any others. Full directions are included with each Hive. We have a complete line of Root Bee Supplies.



**Spread Yourself
A NEW
ROOF**

*and forget your
roof troubles
for many years.*

NUDECK can be applied easily to any old roof (except wood shingles) to add many years of extra service. It will neither run, check, crack nor blister. It seals loose joints and nail holes. Available in economy size cans.

NUDECK

A NEW ROOF BY THE GALLON

NUDECK—5 gals. \$3.65

Carey Best Quality Roofing

One roll of Roofing is sufficient to cover 100 sq. ft. of roof-space. Price given is per roll.

35 lbs.
45 lbs. \$2 09
55 lbs. 2 60
65 lbs. 2 95

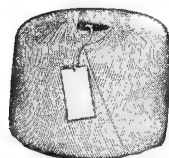
Red and Green Slate Top Roofing 3 29

Roll-Brick Siding.

Red or buff slate.
Lb. roll. 4 65



Plymouth Green Top Binder Twine



It is well understood that good Binder Twine is essential to successful binding. Uniform size and strength are the characteristic features of our Binder Twine. It will not kink and clog the knotter or pull thin and break.

8-lb. ball, \$1.90. Special prices on bale lots.



Sisal Rope

Always on hand, the best Sisal and Cotton Rope, in coils or by the piece, at prices consistent with the quality.

Prices on application

Hotkaps

New Method of Plant Protection

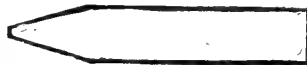


These act like miniature hothouses for individual plants. They are made of special wax paper, tent-like in shape, 11 inches in diameter at the base and 6 inches high. All ready to place over the plant in the field. The Hotkap protects plants from frost and insects, keeps moisture in the soil, and brings crops into earlier maturity. Healthier, stronger plants and bigger, earlier crops are the result of using Hotkaps. Roll (1000) \$12.00.

100 Hotkaps with Papier Mache Setter \$2.20, postpaid \$2.35.

25 Hotkaps 60c., postpaid 75c. Write for quantity prices and pamphlet.

Labels



Plant.	100	1000
3½-in. copper-wired	\$0 45	\$3 45
Pot. 4-in. Plain	35	2 65
Pot. 5-in. Plain	40	2 85
Pot. 6-in. Plain	45	3 20
Garden. 8-in. Plain	60	4 65
10-in. Plain	75	5 75

Paper Pots



	10	100	1000
2½-in.			
3-in.			
4-in.			
5-in.			
6-in.			

Prices on request

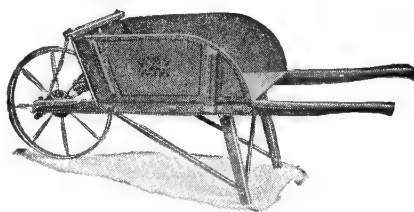
"Handi-Truck"

Equipped with 11-in. wheels and 1½-in. puncture-proof semi-pneumatic tires.

Just tip it down and rake grass-cuttings, leaves, trash, earth, sand, gravel, or what have you, then tip it back and you have a full load.

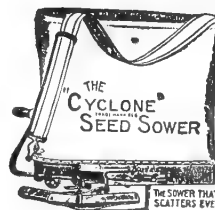
Size holding 2 cu. ft. \$7 25
Size holding 3 cu. ft. 9 45

Wheelbarrows



No. 1. Buch's. Large size. \$17 45
No. 2. Medium size. 15 40
No. 3. Small size. 14 65
No. 155. Steel tray barrow, 5 cu. ft., with pneumatic-tire wheel. 30 35

The Original Improved Cyclone Seeder



It differs materially and very advantageously from all other Sowers in having a slope feed-board with an oblong hopper which terminates in a metal edge, on which edge oscillates a feed-plate which does not allow the seed to become clogged, but makes a positive force feed and insures a uniform flow and even distribution of seed. Anyone desiring a convenient, practical and all-round first-class grain and grass Seeder, a good, large sower that will meet the most exacting demands, we cannot recommend the Cyclone too highly. Parcel post weight, 6 lbs. \$3.45.

Water Ballast Roller

To increase the weight, add water. To decrease the weight, draw out water.

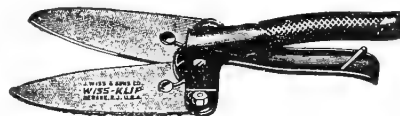


Size	Weight filled lbs.
14 x 24	175 ...
18 x 24	265 ... \$22 25
24 x 24	420 ... 27 65
24 x 32	566 ... 31 20

Land Roller

The Buch is the most popular Land Roller on the market. Heavy, stiff angles are used on the sides and ends to which the steel hangers are securely bolted, and the frame is so arranged that it will carry sufficient weight to suit the requirements.

Wiss Clipper Grass Shears



Doo-Klip \$1 75
Wiss 1 75

Egg Grader

New All-Metal Model

The fastest, most accurate Egg Grader ever offered at a low price. Grades 3 to 5 cases per hour—*automatically*. Separates eggs into any 4 grades desired. Meets all state grading laws. Adopted by leading agricultural colleges. Adjustable. No dials to read. No electricity needed. Portable, weighs only 12 lbs. Molded rubber tray. A great time-saver and money-maker. Assures uniform pack. Quickly pays for itself. Complete, , postpaid.





ROSES

While Roses have for ages been known as the "Queen of Flowers," they are adaptable to the simplest garden. Make a real Rose-garden if you can, but if not, find room for at least a few climbers and Hybrid Teas.

Any good garden soil with a half-day's sunshine will grow Roses. Dig the hole large enough to hold the roots without crowding; set the bush so that the crown comes just at the soil surface. Pack the soil well around the roots and water copiously. As the season advances, keep the plants sprayed well with Tri-Ogen to ward off insects and diseases.

The varieties we offer are the backbone of most Rose-gardens. That is, they are not the newest, but years of trial by growers all over the country have proved them to be reliable.

SILVER GIANT ROSES

Extra-heavy, field-grown stock, individually selected and root wrapped
Your choice of variety, \$1.95 each, postpaid \$2.05

In every field of Rose plants there are sure to be certain bushes that stand out as superior to the others in sturdiness and size. When transplanted to your garden they will have a "head start" on their neighbors. These extra-strong plants we offer as "Silver Giant" Roses; we recommend them unreservedly as the most dependable plants for quick bloom.

Ami Quinard. What this Rose lacks in size it makes up for in its lustrous dark maroon color. It is one of the very darkest of all, with rich old-time fragrance. The blackish buds open to semi-double flowers of velvety texture.

Betty Upprichard. A long-lasting Rose when cut, charming Betty is among the first of the two-toned varieties that have become so popular. Petals are carmine and salmon, with an orange base. Spicily fragrant.

Cl. American Beauty. A name to be reckoned with in the Rose world, for American Beauty has been on the scene for sixty years. This is a vigorous climbing version with the same big, light crimson flowers in early June.

Cl. Radiance. Large, globular, pink blooms cover the strong, climbing plant. Will quickly become established in your garden and give many years of satisfaction.

Cl. Talisman. Coppery red and gold flowers like those of the bush variety. They are not large but in color and form they are tops. A good climber.

Condesa de Sastago. Another fine bicolor Rose of free-blooming habit. Flowers are raspberry-red on the inside of the petals, with a yellow reverse. The plant is lusty and strong, reaching a height of 5 feet without any difficulty. Well known and liked.

Druschki Rubra. Wonderful old Frau Karl Druschki has here been repeated in a red form. The tall, bushy Hybrid Perpetual plants well clothed with foliage bear crimson-red flowers with old Rose perfume.

Else Poulsen. Among the best of the Floribundas—those extra bushy plants bearing such a wonderful profusion of clustered bloom. Else has single, bright rose-pink flowers of a good size, which cover the bush from spring to fall. Splendid for hedges.

Etoile de Hollande. A completely satisfying Rose of that rich crimson that so many people instinctively associate with the very word Rose. The large, fragrant blooms are fine at any stage and bear an intense fragrance. Not one of the newest, but surely one of the best.

Frau Karl Druschki. A famous old Rose almost half a century in existence. Huge, double, snow-white flowers cover the strong plants. This is a Hybrid Perpetual but it often repeats its bloom again after the main June burst.

General Jacqueminot. "General Jack" has been known and loved by generations of Rose-growers. It makes a tall, bushy plant that blooms in June and sometimes again later. Color is clear scarlet-crimson and the fragrance is pronounced. A shrub Rose in growth.

Golden Charm. Talisman has a number of sports, and this is one of the best of them. The color is unshaded yellow.

Golden Salmon. A Polyantha Rose with quantities of pure orange-colored flowers of large size, borne in big clusters. The color does not fade in the sun. Vigorous and bushy.

Grootendorst Supreme. A hardy Rugosa best used as a shrub Rose. It has small, double, crimson-red blooms with edges of the petals slightly frilled and cut like those of a carnation. The fragrant flowers are borne in clusters and are very showy against the dark foliage.

Improved Lafayette. The sturdy Floribunda plants grow 2½ to 3 feet tall and produce glowing red blooms, deeply suffused with vivid crimson. A free bloomer and especially good for bedding.

Paul Neyron. An old-time Hybrid Perpetual with extremely large flowers of dark lilac-rose. Fifty petals are about average, and that is a lot of Rose! Rich fragrance and a very vigorous plant 4 feet high.

SILVER GIANT ROSES, continued

Your choice of variety, \$1.95 each; postpaid \$2.05

Paul's Scarlet Climber. This is the bright scarlet-red climber that is to be seen in all its shining glory in every state of the Union. Often it is the only Rose possessed by a family, and it has certainly done its share in making the humblest home more attractive. Great clusters of semi-double flowers are borne in abundance on the vigorous plant for several weeks in early summer.

President Herbert Hoover. A tall-growing plant with beautiful blooms in varying shades of orange. The buds are scarlet and yellow, opening to cream-yellow and scarlet. Strong, upright stems make this a good one for cutting.

Prince Camille de Rohan. Just who Prince Camille was in the flesh we don't know, but he has been handsomely commemorated these many years in this dark red Hybrid Perpetual. The blooms are rich in fragrance, of cupped form, with about 100 petals, and are freely produced in June.

Radiance. Known all over the world as the standard pink Hybrid Tea. Plants are willing to grow and produce in any reasonable location and they require a minimum of coddling. Growth reaches a height of 4 or 5 feet. The flowers are bowl-shaped, cameo-pink, and very fragrant. They are not, strictly speaking, of exhibition form, but they are thoroughly dependable and satisfactory to the majority of Rose-growers.

Red Radiance. Just like Radiance except in color. Don't expect scarlet-red blooms, for they are not that, but a deep rosy red. Fragrance and lusty growth are a perfect match for the parent variety.

Talisman. A favorite of brides, of hostesses, of decorators, of everyone. This Rose, partly no doubt because of its pleasing and easily remembered name, has become somewhat of a household word. The medium-sized flowers are a glorious blending of flame, orange, and copper and are especially nice in the fall. This is a Rose that does not care for the hottest weather. Varnished, dark green leaves set off the blooms.

Triomphe Orleanais. A Polyantha with large clusters of bright cherry-red flowers that last well in the sun. Bright glossy green foliage on an erect plant 20 to 30 inches tall.

White Radiance. Another member of the famous Radiance family. Blooms are the same full, globular shape, pure white in color. Very fine indeed.

Yellow Rambler. Here is a splendid yellow climber that all Rose-lovers will want. Its blooms are large and very full-petaled, with pleasing fragrance. The color is beautiful canary-yellow. Long stems make it ideal for cutting. Blooms freely in May and June. The rich glossy green foliage is ornamental in itself.

EVERBLOOMING HYBRID TEA ROSES

Your choice of the above Hybrid Teas, \$1.20 each; 3 for \$3.30, not postpaid. Or \$1.30 each; 3 for \$3.60, postpaid

American Beauty. An old-time Rose with huge, fragrant blooms of bright crimson. Vigorous plant.

Ami Quinard. Just about the darkest maroon color you can find. Not large, but velvety and altogether charming.

Autumn. Compact, very double flowers of burnt-orange streaked with red. Blooms well in the fall.

Betty Upchurch. Salmon-pink on the inside of the petals and coppery carmine on the outside. Large, semi-double.

Briarcliff. Very large, double, deep rose-pink flowers. Fragrant and high-centered. Fine for cutting.

Condesa de Sastago. A Spanish Rose with a distinct two-color effect—copper and gold. Stands out in any planting.

Crusader. Large, crimson-red flowers; slightly fragrant. Strong plant.

Dame Edith Helen. Glowing pink blooms rich with old Rose fragrance. Very large and double; freely produced on long stems.

Double White Killarney. Long buds opening to double, open blooms of snowy white.

Edith Nellie Perkins. Salmon-pink flushed orange; double, fragrant, long lasting. Bushy, sturdy plants.

Editor McFarland. Large, fragrant blooms of glowing pink. Fine for cutting.

E. G. Hill. Dazzling scarlet; excellent in both bud and open flower. Strong, vigorous, free-flowering plant.

Essence. Rich scarlet in color. Flower is cupped and the petals slightly fluted at the edges. Damask fragrance.

Etoile de Hollande. The standard bright red Rose. Fragrant, unfading, and always dependable.

Francis Scott Key. Deep pink with lighter reverse. Very large and high-centered. Dark green foliage.

Frau Karl Druschki. Wonderful big snow-white blooms. A very vigorous plant growing 5 feet tall.

General MacArthur. Crimson-scarlet, well shaped and fragrant. Blooms freely.

Golden Ophelia. Golden yellow, slightly lighter on the outer petals. Glossy green foliage.

Grand Duchess of Luxembourg. A golden yellow Rose from long ago that is still worth growing.

Hinrich Gaede. A multicolored Rose of nasturtium color, golden yellow and vermillion. Very fine.

Hoosier Beauty. A very fragrant, glowing crimson Rose shaded darker. Bushy in growth.

Joanna Hill. An extra-good cutting Rose with pointed, deep cream-colored flowers tinged salmon and ochre-yellow. Fragrant.

Los Angeles. A very famous Rose—the first Hybrid Tea. Coral-pink tinted salmon and gold; very fragrant.

McGredy's Scarlet. Vivid rose-red. Large, healthy plants that bloom almost continuously.

Mme. Butterfly. Light pink tinted gold. Rich perfume. Perfect for cutting.

Mrs. Charles Bell. The salmon-pink Radiance. Very fine.

Mrs. Pierre S. du Pont. Rich gold in color, with a spicy fragrance. Attractive glossy foliage.

Poinsettia. The name tells the color—flaming scarlet. Blooms freely.

President Herbert Hoover. Large flowers of flaming scarlet and yellow; rich fragrance. Extremely vigorous. A splendid garden Rose.

Radiance. Large, globe-shaped, fragrant pink flowers. The standard pink Rose.

Red Radiance. A deep red sport of Radiance. Just as strong in growth.

Roslyn. Golden yellow with deep orange reverse. Vigorous, compact growth.

Sensation. A 5-inch flower of scarlet-crimson shaded maroon. Dark foliage on a free-branching plant.

Soeur Therese. Fragrant, rich yellow blooms freely borne on a sturdy plant. Semi-double in form.

Souv. de Georges Pernet. Very large, globular flower of Oriental red with yellow shadings.

Sunburst. A combination of yellow tones; double, cupped flowers.

Talisman. The popular multicolor Rose—golden yellow and copper. Flowers pointed, not very large; best in the fall.

White Radiance. Pure white, globular flowers on a very strong plant.

Willowmere. Double, cupped flowers; pink shaded yellow.

Yellow Talisman. General appearance like Talisman, but the color is pure yellow.

CLIMBING ROSES

Cl. American Beauty. Heavy, crimson blooms on a vigorously climbing plant.

Cl. Mrs. P. S. du Pont. Golden yellow blooms on a strong climbing plant.

Cl. Red Radiance. Exactly like the bush form except for the plant habit.

Paul's Scarlet Climber. Clusters of blazing scarlet flowers. The favorite red climber all over America.

Silver Moon. Large, semi-double flowers of creamy white. Grows to 20 feet high.

**Strong, healthy bushes, \$1.20 each, not postpaid.
Or \$1.30 each, postpaid.**

WHEN AND WHAT TO SPRAY

The secret of a productive garden is to keep it healthy. And the way to do that is to be everlastingly watchful to prevent insects and diseases from getting a foothold. We present here in a compact table, the preventive or curative measures that should be used to ward off the pests of vegetables, fruits, and trees. "A stitch in time saves nine," and a timely spray application likewise. Let this chart be your guide all season.

SPRAY GUIDE FOR FRUIT

CROP	PESTS	WHAT TO USE	Level Table-spoonfuls to 1 Gal. Water	Lbs. or Gals. to 50 Gals. Water	WHEN TO SPRAY OR DUST
APPLE and QUINCE	San Jose and Oyster-shell Scale, European Red Mite	Dry Lime-Sulphur or Liquid Lime-Sulphur or Scalecide	9	12	When the trees are dormant or early delayed dormant period.
	Codling Moth, Curculio, Bud-moth Scab and Frog Eye	Dry Lime-Sulphur or Liquid Lime-Sulphur or Arsenate of Lead and Hydrated Lime or Sulphoxide and Spray Catalyst	3	3	1. When the blossom buds begin to show. (The pre-pink spray, when the buds are in the "cat's-paw.") 2. The pink spray—just before the flowers open. 3. At the fall of the petals (Calyx Spray). 4. Ten days to two weeks later. 5. Three weeks after the Calyx Spray. 6. Four weeks after the Calyx Spray.
PEACH	Second-brood Codling Moth	Arsenate of Lead	2	1 1/2	Approximately ten weeks after the fall of the petals.
	Leaf-curl and Scale Insects	Dry Lime-Sulphur or Liquid Lime-Sulphur or Scalecide	9	12	Late fall after leaves drop or very early in spring before any buds swell.
PEACH	Brown Rot, Curculio, Scab	Sulfox Wettable Sulphur and Arsenate of Lead and Hydrated Lime or Sulphoxide and Spray Catalyst	4	2	1. When most of shucks fall. 2. Two weeks after shucks fall. 3. Four weeks before picking.
	Scale, Insects	Dry Lime-Sulphur or Liquid Lime-Sulphur or Scalecide	3	1	When buds first start to swell (true delayed dormant period).
CHERRY and PLUM	Leaf-spot and Brown Rot, Curculio and Slug	Sulfox Wettable Sulphur and Arsenate of Lead and Hydrated Lime or Sulphoxide and Spray Catalyst	9	12	1. Just before blossoms open. 2. At petal fall. 3. Ten to fourteen days later. 4. Three to four weeks later. 5. After fruit is picked.
	Black Rot, Mildew, Berry Moth, Root-worm	Nicotine Pyrox or Pestroxy	32	5	1. When shoots are 8 to 10 inches long. 2. Just before blooming. 3. Just after the blossoms fall. 4. Two weeks later. 5. When the berries begin to touch in clusters.
GRAPE	Leaf-spot, Canes Blight, Scale, Anthracnose	Dry Lime-Sulphur or Liquid Lime-Sulphur	18	3 1/2	When leaf-buds first open. Apply Roto-Dust for later applications.

Use TRI-GEN for Roses

SPRAY and DUST GUIDE for VEGETABLES

CROP	PESTS	WHAT TO USE	Level Table-spoonfuls to 1 Gal. Water	Lbs. or Gals. to 50 Gals. Water	WHEN TO SPRAY OR DUST
BEAN	Mexican Bean Beetle	V-33 or Roto-Dust	Apply as a dust as it comes from package.	7	Dust when beetles appear and as often as necessary thereafter.
BEET	Leaf-spot and Flea-beetle	Pestroxy, or Roto-Dust, or V-33	Apply as dust	7	Begin when the plants are up and continue thereafter every ten days as often as may be necessary.
CABBAGE and CAULIFLOWER	Cabbage Worm and Looper	Roto-Dust or V-33	Apply as dust	9 1/2	When worms first appear before plants head and thereafter as necessary.
CELERY	Blight and Leaf-tier	Pestroxy or Basi Cop No. 1	Apply as dust	9 1/2	Spray or dust in the plant bed one week after setting and thereafter every two weeks until five applications have been made. Do not spray later than one month before harvesting.
CUCUMBER and MELON	Striped Beetle and Wilt	Dusting Sulphur Pestroxy or Nicotine Pyrox	Apply as dust	7	Twice before harvesting. Spray as soon as the plants break through and keep them covered until they begin to run.
EGGPLANT	Flea-beetle and Rot	Pestroxy or Nicotine Pyrox	7	7	Spray frequently as long as the beetles continue to appear and after the fruit begins to set.
PEPPER	Rot	Pestroxy or Nicotine Pyrox	7	7	Spray as soon as the fruit begins to set and two or three times more at two-week intervals.
TOMATO	Flea-beetle, Hornworm, Leaf-spot	Pestroxy or Nicotine Pyrox	7	7	Spray plants in the bed and after setting, spray every ten days until four or five applications have been made.
POTATO	Potato Bug, Flea-beetle, Leaf-hopper, Blight	Potato Spray or Bordeaux Mixture and Calcium Arsenate or Copper Sulphate and Spray Lime and Calcium Arsenate or Basi Cop No. 3	4	4	Begin spraying when plants are 6 inches high and thereafter at ten-day intervals until four or five applications have been made.

SPRAYING GUIDE for SHADE TREES, SHRUBS, EVERGREENS

PLANT	PESTS	WHAT TO USE	Level Table-spoonfuls to 1 Gal. Water	Lbs. or Gals. to 50 Gals. Water	WHEN TO SPRAY OR DUST
SHADE TREES	Oyster-shell Scale and Scurfy Scale	Sunoco Oil Spray or Scalecide	13	3 1/2	When trees are dormant or late fall.
	Tussock Moth, Brown-tail Moth, Gypsy Moth and other Caterpillars	Arsenate of Lead	18	3 1/2	As soon as caterpillars appear.
EVERGREENS	Scale Crawlers, White Fly, Mealy Bug, Aphid, Thrip, and Red Mite	Spra-Cream and D-X	3	2	In summer when temperature is below 95° F.
	Red Spider	Nicotine Sulphate or Red Arrow	1	1/2 pt.	When insects appear.

137-139 EAST KING ST., LANCASTER, PA.

Date _____

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Post Office _____

State _____ County _____

Express Office _____

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Ship by _____

Prices quoted on Beans, Peas, Sweet Corn, small vegetables and flower seeds include postage or express charges prepaid on quantities up to 5 pounds. Quantities over 5 pounds of seeds mentioned are quoted F.O.B. Lancaster, Pa.

All Field Seeds delivered in Lancaster County.

To all other points we pay freight on 150 pounds or more.

Freight is prepaid on 56 pounds of Hybrid Seed Corn or more.

Potato and Onion sets are F.O.B. Lancaster or at designated unloading points off of cars.

While we exercise the greatest care to have all seeds, plants and bulbs pure and reliable, we give no warranty, expressed or implied, as to description, purity, productiveness, variety or any other matter of any seeds, plants or bulbs that we send out; and we will not in any way be responsible for the crop. If the purchaser does not accept the goods on these terms, they are to be returned at once and the money paid will be refunded.

Toys and Garden Furniture

We have a full line of toys and garden furniture. Here you will find many items that have been hard to get for some time. All are of sturdy construction and will give years of satisfaction. We have the gym equipment and wheel toys that active children want, as well as games and other pastimes for quieter moments. Visit this department (2d floor) for the recreation needs of the whole family.

SUMMER TOYS

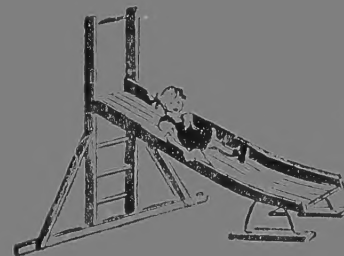
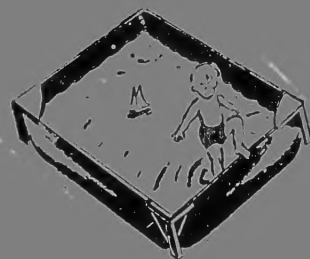
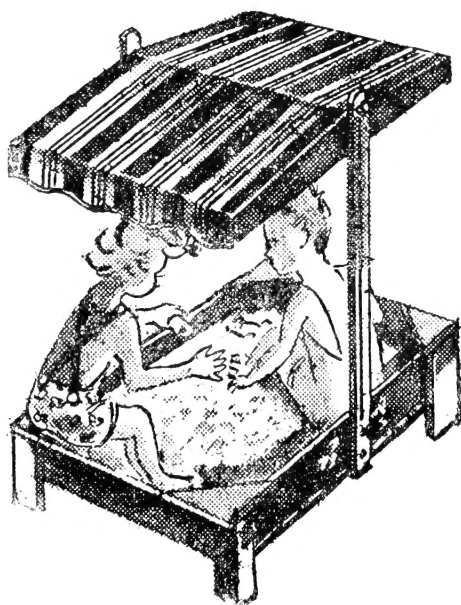
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Baby Strollers
Doll Coaches
Rocking Horses
Table and Chairs
Bows and Arrows



6 ROSES

Sure to Bloom

Here are pictured six of the most dependable Roses, sure to bloom and sure to please. The beginner could not do better than to buy three of each, as a basis for a Rose-garden. And the grower who tries all the novelties each year still comes back to reliable varieties like these. Time has proved their worth.

President Herbert Hoover. Flaming scarlet and yellow.

Golden Ophelia. Rich gold.

Betty Uprichard. Deep rose-pink.

E. G. Hill. Bright red.

Joanna Hill. Deep cream and salmon.

Double White Killarney. Snowy white.

GOLDEN
OPHELIA

PRESIDENT
HERBERT
HOOVER

E. G. HILL

BETTY
UPRICHARD

\$1.20
each

3 for
\$3.30

(Not Postpaid)

JOANNA
HILL

DOUBLE WHITE
KILLARNEY

FARMERS SUPPLY COMPANY

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